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VOL. XVII, NO. 17.

SNAP SHOTS

OF EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The Mine Workers "Getting Wise"—Magistrates Emulating Labor Fakirs—President McCrea Letting Out Secret—Trust "Busting"—"Altogether Out of Keeping."

The Anthracite Coal Operators announce that the Board of Conciliation, now for the first time has a clean docket. The Board has existed four years and has had under consideration 150 causes of differences between employers and employees, 146 of which cases were submitted by the mine workers. The present clean docket is pointed to by the Operators as proof abundant that the miners, at last, are fully satisfied with conditions. The more plausible presumption is, that four years' experience with the submission of 146 cases has taught the miners that the so-called Board of Conciliation is no more nor less than one of the Mine Operators' administrative departments, hence their refusal to submit any more grievances to the Board. If this presumption is correct, the miners have now reached a point from which they should be able to take effective measures toward remedying their grievances.

The New York Board of Magistrates have petitioned for an increase of their salaries from \$7,000 to \$9,000 per year. In their agitation among the magistrates for the adoption of this demand, Magistrate Steinert and Magistrate Darrow declared: "We should petition for this increase, because \$9,000 per year is fair and reasonable for the work we do." The leaders as well as the ranks of "aristocratic" trade unions, in speaking

of their bonuses for keeping the working class misguided and down, have long referred to those bonuses as "wages, fair and reasonable." 'Tis fitting that all who ply the same trade should use the same language.

James McCrea, president of the P. R. R., says low rates don't make traffic. He is right. Neither do low rates or high rates affect the railroad workers' wages. Low rates simply mean less profit to railroad capitalists and more profit to other capitalists. What is dignified as a "rate war" is nothing but the vulgar bumping of the heads of capitalists in their scramble for the profits that flow from the wage labor of the working class.

"Altogether out of keeping with the rest of the building" is the comment of Lawson Purdy on the plaster ornaments substituted for marble in the Hall of Records. When will the working class of the country realize that the parasite capitalist class, and its reflexes, the grafting capitalist political parties, are "altogether out of keeping" with the rest of the industrial edifice and hurl them off their backs.

Now the Inter-Met. traction trust is to be "busted." Is the hue and cry over a new attempt to set back industrial evolution to be used to cover up the failure of the old ones?

DAY OF ROUT FOR PROSECUTION

SURREPTITIOUS INTRODUCTION OF NEW TESTIMONY BLOCKED BY DEFENSE.

Witnesses Brought to Rehabilitate Orchard's Shattered Testimony Do So by Further Impugning Him—Orchard's Maternal Grandfather and Maternal Uncle Both Died Demented—Prosecution's Witnesses in Rebuttal Arriving in Squads.

Boise, Idaho, July 15.—This was a day of glorious rout for the prosecution in the Haywood case.

Some half dozen witnesses were called by the prosecution in rebuttal, but about all they succeeded in doing was kicking more holes in the testimony of their own side.

Under the guise of the rebuttal the prosecution attempted to introduce a stack of new evidence. This ruse was discovered and exposed, making a complete triumph for the defense and hurting the prosecution greatly.

C. D. Lanson, manager of the Boise Gas Light Company, was called as a gas expert to rebut the California depositions of the defense that the Bradley explosion was caused by gas. Lanson only said that a flame temperature was necessary to explode gas, which didn't rebut the defense's statements a bit.

Orchard was recalled, to lay some impeaching testimony relative to the evidence of Moran, Barnes, Joe Malich and Mehlich. He denied that he was known as "Shorty" in Cheyenne. He did not know Pinkerton operative Gratias as president of the Globeville miners' union, but admitted that he knew Pinkerton George Riddell. He could not say if Riddell had introduced him to "Joe" Barnes.

The cross-examination of Orchard revealed the fact that Orchard's maternal grandfather, named McKinney, and living in Ontario, was probably insane before his death. A maternal uncle, Peter McKinney, hanged himself in Canada, being also demented. This bore out the facts as stated in a letter received by Clarence Darrow from B. W. McKinstry, of Alameda, Pa. Darrow objected to this testimony.

Orchard denied that he was ever in any trouble in Butte, Mont., charged with arson, where he was known as McDonald. He denied knowing G. W. Brekav in Butte; also that he ever boarded with Miss Williams at No. 301 Watson avenue, in August, 1902. He was last in Butte in 1899, he testified.

C. W. Bynum, a Denver plumber, was being called in a further attempt to impeach the testimony of Moran. He said he saw Moran in Denver in June, 1904, at which time Orchard swore he sent Bynum to get money from Pettibone. Moran denied this on the stand. At-

torney Richardson for the defense easily discredited this witness, showing him to have been a Pinkerton recruit.

E. M. Sabin, a lawyer of Idaho Springs, Colo., and at one time a Citizens' Alliance attorney against Richardson, in the Georgetown cases, was also put on the stand by the prosecution. He testified that detective Lyte Gregory would probably have been a witness in an arson case against the miners if he had not been killed. He admitted that the Citizens' Alliance employed Bald and Gregory as detectives, and that it was after their employment began that the Idaho Springs troubles broke out. These troubles arose over hours and wages, then were complicated by some arson cases and the dynamiting of a transformer, and ended with wholesale deportations of union miners and many legal irregularities on the part of the authorities. Throughout the cross-examination of Sabin the prosecution was greatly worried.

Detective Scott was called to the stand to deny being employed by the mine owners from April to August, 1904. However, he admitted suspicious associations during that period. Railroad officials' records were introduced tending to show his non-employment at the time of the Independence explosion, but their evidence was not conclusive.

The main object of calling Scott to the stand was to have him rehabilitate Orchard. This he did by impeaching him. He denied meeting Orchard prior to the second attempt to wreck the Florence and Cripple Creek train. Orchard says he did meet him before.

William Dewey, the miner, who corroborated Orchard on the Buksler Hill and Sullivan mine stories, was recalled and said that W. W. Davis was in Colorado. On cross-examination Dewey admitted he owed the union store at Cripple Creek \$300 for groceries and never paid the bill. This was through the leniency of Davis.

Lawrence Guilbini, the Frisco grocer who lived across the street from the Bradley house, was recalled to deny that he served a drink to a man named Reilly the morning of the Bradley explosion. Reilly, who appeared as a witness for the defense, declared Guilbini and his wife had served him a drink.

(Continued on page 6.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1907.

THE WAR

"Nineteen United States Battleships to the Pacific"; "Japan Equipping for War"—such are the dispatches that are cropping up. What does it all mean? What's the way of their wherefore, culminating with the latest news: "A Japanese Spy Caught at Fort Rosecrans"? The answer is no secret to him who has fathomed the mystery of the yell that goes up, of the preparations for war that are made by the leaders of craft unions the moment an attempt is made at organizing the masses of the unorganized whom craft Unionism is structurally bound to keep out of the pale of Unionism.

Craft Unionism breeds the potential "scab." By refusing admission in its ranks to applicants, the craft Union seeks to keep the jobs for its own members. The members of the craft thus excluded do not propose to lie down and die according to "Union Rules." They

propose to live. To live through the Union being forbidden them, they then seek to live despite the Union, and are then termed "scabs." In the struggle between a so-called Union and the craftsmen, whom it keeps out of its fold, the Union enjoys a certain advantage—the superstition concerning the mere word "Union." Organize these unorganized, clothe them with the word "Union" and the advantage ceases. Hence the spectacle that the mere organizing of the unorganized is a cause for war in the mind of the craft Union leader. It is similar in this matter of the approaching war with Japan.

The United States has long been an exporter to Japan and China. Exports are made mainly to countries that do not produce the exported article. The export business of the United States to China and Japan was a thriving one. The

day has come when this business is threatened. It is not threatened by boycotts or other acts of war. It is threatened by the peaceful act of Japanese production. Japan is now a producer of staples once exported from the United States. Not only does Japan no longer need to import what she herself produces; she produces so plentifully that she can supply China; worst of all, Japan has deliberately stated she would soon be in condition to export MACHINERY TO THE UNITED STATES! The mere fact of a progress that takes Japan from the list of importers and the additional fact of raising her to the rank of an exporter with wonderful possibilities for expansion—that is the "cause of war."

The pretext of the war may be this or that, or the other. The reason for it, and that makes the war inevitable, is Japan's progress.

THE IDAHO TRIAL

ORCHARD'S STORY COMPLETELY SHATTERED.

Moyer's Direct Examination—Haywood's Concluding Testimony—Defense Closes Case—Prosecution's Tactics Re-

Boise, Idaho, July 16.—The direct examination of Chas. H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, occupied the entire afternoon in the trial of Haywood, the secretary of that organization, for alleged complicity in the slaying of ex-Governor Steunenberg.

Moyer, who all through made an excellent witness, told of the military force which was in charge of the special train, of his treatment on the way, and on his arrival in Idaho. Mine Owners' Adjt. Gen. Bulkeley Wells was in command, "body-guarded" by two gun-men and two uniformed members of the militia. Wells gave all the orders during the kidnapping expedition, and himself held the handcuff keys.

The point was made by Moyer in detailing his presidential duties that they kept him out of Denver much more than half of the time. Still the prosecution is alleging that the Inner Circle had its headquarters at Denver, and there did its plotting. Moyer showed that while he had a most natural sympathy with the mistreated strikers during the Coeur d'Alene troubles in 1899, still he never had any personal enmity towards Steunenberg.

The "desecrated flag" poster, issued by Moyer and Haywood, was introduced, Juror Gilman passing it along to the other men in the box. It completely destroyed whatever idea may have been in the minds of the jury that the flag was in any way desecrated, or that if desecrated it were, the desecration was by the miners.

Two witnesses were on the stand in the morning before it came Moyer's turn. One was D. A. Abernathy, a former miner and contractor in the Coeur d'Alene district. In his deposition among those taken on the Bradley explosion in Frisco, Abernathy stated that he had distinctly heard Orchard say "he would get that Steunenberg sometime." Borah, in cross-examination, tried to shake this statement to-day, but failed.

John L. Tierney, of Denver, a newspaper correspondent, was then called by the defense. His testimony was in relation to the hot political excitement existing in Colorado in 1904-5. He was a candidate for the Legislature in 1904, and although elected on the face of the returns was not allowed to take his seat.

When Darrow tried to bring out this fact by his questions, Borah violently objected and Tierney's answer was prevented. A long argument followed between Darrow, and Borah and Hawley, on the subject of what ought to be allowed in Tierney's evidence, during which argument the jury was dismissed from the room. Judge Wood decided this point also in favor of the prosecution.

Throughout the day Haywood was close by Darrow's side, taking the keenest interest in the evidence given by Moyer, and frequently counselling with the attorney.

Boise, Idaho, July 12.—William D. Haywood, accused of complicity in murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg, occupied the stand for the greater part of the day, testifying in his own behalf. His direct examination took up most of the morning session, and Borah's cross-examination consumed the rest of the time.

In answer to Darrow's questions in the direct examination, Haywood explicitly and emphatically denied that he had ever desired or plotted to murder Steunenberg. He said he never thought of the governor after leaving Idaho.

The various points in which Orchard's story had "implicated" him, he successfully refuted right and left. He never called on Orchard, though the latter had visited him at his home in Denver. This was a custom with the members of the Federation. Haywood never had anything to do with buying the horse and buggy which Orchard says he used on his criminal expeditions. Haywood never planned with Orchard the killing of Justices Goddard and Gabbert, of Governor Peabody, Sherman Bell, or Steunenberg.

The plot against Steunenberg was news to Haywood, the newspaper stories of the assassination being the first news he had of the event. The papers reported that among the effects of "Thomas Hogan," arrested at Caldwell for the crime, was found a union card of the W. F. M. Much speculation arose at headquarters as to who "Thomas Hogan" was, and it was conjectured that it might be Orchard, as he had frequently used that name.

"What was the first you knew of any intention to arrest you in connection with the Steunenberg murder," asked Darrow. With ringing voice came back the answer:

"When I was arrested."

Haywood then went into the story of his midnight arrest. His story agreeing at every point with that of Moyer told two days previously, he recounted his secret seizure, the denial by his captors of the right to summon counsel, and his trip on a special train through two States to Boise in command of Bulkeley Wells.

Going back to the Victor riot after the Independence explosion, Darrow brought out the fact that Haywood, although he was in Denver at the time, was indicted for inciting the riot. District Attorney C. C. Hamlin, who had been secretary of the Mine Owners' Association before his election, and who was making an incendiary speech when Sterling, the mine owners' tool, fired the shot which caused the riot, nolléd the case.

Borah then began his cross-examination, taking up the Coeur d'Alene troubles. Haywood answered in the affirmative Borah's question whether the W. F. M. didn't regard Steunenberg as an enemy to organized labor. Borah then asked if Steunenberg had not been regarded rather as a friend before the '99 troubles.

Haywood answered, "Well, at one time he was an honorary member of a local of the Federation."

"I regarded Steunenberg in no different light than I did you, Senator, or Senator Sinclair, who represent the capitalist class," said Haywood to Borah. Borah's consequent flippant remark caused a loud ripple of laughter in the court room.

Borah read the notices issued by the W. F. M. requesting miners to join the Union during the Cripple Creek strike. Haywood had flayed the Mine Owners' permits, and Borah thought he was

going to score by suggesting that the Federation's requests on miners to join the Union were themselves in the nature of a "permit system." Haywood retorted that the Federation was entirely different from the old-line trade unions, as it did not practice the closed shop. He emphasized the fact that anybody might secure work, and that the Federation never attempted to dictate to the bosses whom they should hire. This answer completely took the wind out of Borah's sails.

Discussing the capitalist corruptionists who appeared before Colorado legislative committees to work against laws in favor of the miners, Haywood unhesitatingly named Gov. Peabody, Justices Gabbert and Goddard, Senator Hearne, and J. D. Rockefeller, as among the corruptionists.

Haywood's testimony concluded the day. Firmly and brilliantly he stood the cross-examination to which Borah subjected him. Borah's frequent attempts at entanglement during the examination were firmly but politely resisted, and the prosecutor's attempted placing of injurious words in the witness' mouth was foiled time after time.

Boise, Idaho, July 13.—With the opening of court in the Haywood trial to-day Attorney Richardson startled the prosecution by announcing that the defense rested. At adjournment yesterday afternoon Attorney Darrow had announced that a powder expert would be put on the stand to-day to testify in regard to the Bradley explosion in San Francisco, but it was later decided that this was unnecessary. The change of plans took the State entirely by surprise, and there was some delay in beginning the case in rebuttal.

"We did not expect this," declared Hawley dejectedly, "and our witnesses were not notified to be here at this early hour."

Two witnesses, John C. Rice and Dan Gainey, who came in at a late hour, were put on the stand in an attempt to impeach the veracity of the witnesses for the defense. But the attempt proved a miserable failure.

Haywood's numerous friends here congratulated him on all sides for the excellent impression he made when under the fire of cross-examination. Not once did Senator Borah, special State attorney, succeed in tripping the witness or confuse him in his answers.

Boise, Idaho, July 14.—The Russian terrorist tactics resorted to by the Haywood prosecution here have reacted strongly against the initiators of it.

These tactics were begun Saturday during the prosecution's rebuttal, and the first move was the formal accusation and arrest on a charge of perjury of Dr. I. L. Magee, a physician of Shoshone County, Idaho, and one of the strongest witnesses for the defense.

Sheriff W. J. Bailey of Shoshone County, who is here as a witness for the prosecution, swears to the complaint which charges Magee with perjury in testifying that he saw and talked with Harry Orchard in Wallace, Idaho, late in July and early in August, 1904.

Dr. Magee is a well known physician in the district, and his arrest will hurt the blundering prosecution immensely.

Wade R. Parks.

HAYWOOD ON THE STAND

DEFENDANT SPEAKS IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Details His Early Life As Miner and His Joining the Western Federation—The Celebrated Flag Poster In Evidence Again—Moyer's Cross-Examination Takes Up Morning Session—Borah Again Fails To Shake Him.

Boise Idaho, July 11.—To-day's proceedings in the Haywood trial were consumed with the cross-examination of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Federation, who was on the stand yesterday, and the direct testimony of the defendant, William D. Haywood, himself.

Haywood's direct examination was begun in the afternoon session, and was unfinished at adjournment time. He went briefly over his early life, and then more fully into his career since becoming an officer of the Federation. He was born in Salt Lake City in 1869, being now thirty-eight years of age. His father was a miner, and for several years young Haywood followed that work, beginning when a mere boy. In 1889 he married his present wife, and in 1895 came to Idaho, where he worked in the mines for seven years in one place. On August 10, 1896, he joined the Western Federation as a charter member of an Idaho local. He was in Idaho during Steunenberg's first term as governor, but never knew or even saw the man.

Orchard never talked to Haywood, the latter said, about the Vindicator explosion.

Haywood said that the flag poster which has pained the prosecution so greatly, was designed and written by him. When Moyer was arrested for issuing the poster, Haywood heard that a Telluride sheriff was coming to Denver with a warrant for him also on the same charge. Thereupon Haywood forestalled his arrest and transportation from Denver by the militia, by procuring a civil arrest in Denver upon his own initiative. This is the only time he ever was arrested up to his midnight seizure by Bulkeley Wells.

Just before adjournment Haywood described the permits and cards made out by the Mine Owners' Association, to those workingmen who were willing to sacrifice their manhood and stand in with the bosses.

Moyer's cross-examination took up the entire early part of the day. As usual Borah's cross-examination, stiff,

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MUSICAL AUXILIARY

FORMED BY PATERSON INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

Formerly Connected with the Old Musical Union, No. 20, I. W. W.—Silk Workers Prevented from Joining an Organization That Takes Them from the Daily Class Struggle.

Paterson, July 8.—At a regular meeting of Paterson Industrial District Council, I. W. W., a committee representing the musicians who are members of various locals of the Industrial Workers of the World, reported that they had organized a musical auxiliary in connection with the I. W. W., and had adopted the name: "I. W. W. Musical Auxiliary of Paterson, N. J."

The committee requested the Council to endorse the Musical Auxiliary. The request was granted.

The members of the auxiliary were formerly connected with the old musical union, Local No. 20, I. W. W., and were organized by that Prince of Fakirs, Wade Shurtleff. Since the last convention of the I. W. W. Shurtleff has repeatedly tried to swing the musicians over to the other side in order to prop up Chas. O. Sherman. Sherman and Shurtleff played their cards too soon and as a result were ruled out of the game.

Well, to make a long story-short, both Shurtleff and Sherman are at the present time making a special study of the revolutionary "doughnut brigade."

After the second annual convention of the I. W. W. the District Council of Paterson elected a committee to attend the next meeting of the musicians' local union and inform its members of the action taken by the convention. The committee was also instructed to secure the charter of the musicians' union and to return it to General Secretary Wm. E. Trautmann. The District Council considered that it could not act otherwise, because the musicians were not organized on industrial lines.

Prior to the late convention if a silk worker happened to be an amateur musician he could join the musicians' local union of the I. W. W. and refuse

to become a member of the silk workers' local union. By joining the musicians' local, he could easily avoid taking an active part in the daily struggle to improve the conditions in the workshop. As a member of the musicians' union he was always in a position to shirk doing committee work in the shop.

The employer does not care a rap if his employees are members of a musical union, but he will insist that they have no right to join or organize a silk workers' union. If they do he, their employer, immediately knows that they are likely to step on his toes. He reserves the right to say who shall step on his corns.

Under the present plan of organization the Musical Auxiliary is not a part of the I. W. W. It has no charter from the national organization, nor from the District Council of Paterson. The majority of its members are amateur musicians and are employed in the silk industry.

Under the decision of the second annual convention of the I. W. W., a member of the organization cannot be a member of two locals. He cannot hold a card of membership in a local of musicians and also in a local union of silk workers at the same time. He cannot carry two cards.

Under the plan proposed by the Industrial District Council of Paterson, the musicians who work in the silk industry, or any other line of industry, must join their respective industrial unions before they can become members of the Musical Auxiliary. If the musical auxiliary finds that it must, through force of circumstances, admit some who are not members of the working class it must be with the understanding that

(Continued on page 6.)

WOMAN UNDER CAPITALISM

By Mary Solomon, New York City.

What! Stop grinding, pulling and shaking, striving to tear our chains, because we are few and feeble? Because we have not the means? Does that lessen our oppression, our misery in wage slavery? Should it lessen our efforts and discourage us from fighting that wonderful and great battle for Liberty and Equality? Should it keep us from sacrificing our time and energy and our lives if necessary? Is the lion chained less a lion? No! The lion chained is no less a lion. Women, though twice slaves, let us, with all our might, try to break the chains of slavery that are about us. If in our time we don't succeed, we will raise our children from the very cradle with the proper spirit for that grand and beautiful cause—for the emancipation of the Working Class—for the Socialist Commonwealth. And as for us let every body know that though slaves, we are at least aware and ashamed of it.

Is slavery not yet clear to us? Can we not see what is coming? Are we not forced out when very young from our homes into shops, mills and factories? Are we not the same, though less numerous than men in industries? Are we not competing with each other? Does the capitalist not take advantage of that unavoidable competition? Do we not have to send our children to do the work of a man and often put their father or other children's fathers out of work? Does it not seem clear to us that women, as human beings, have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but are deprived of them by the capitalist class?

Do we not see our children, the pride of motherhood, like a flower before it begins to grow, put into darkness, unbearable heat, and brought to destruction? Our ideal, our pride, our happiness, our joy, our lives, our very souls, would we sacrifice for them—and yet! Yet we must give them up when young, as a heavy yearly blood-tribute to the capitalist army. Why are the capitalists so cruel? The capitalists are not considered as such, but are they not? Women should no more remain uninterested in this question. It concerns them most, on their own account, and on account of the little ones they bring forth. Let us see how the working woman can enjoy the rights she is entitled to.

Think of the working woman who could enjoy life, when, before she has time to know where she is and what she is, is put into the dark, most horrible and most detestable sweat shop. Think of the working woman who could enjoy liberty when she is afraid of an improvement or liberation being made which will displace her, or is in fear that she has produced too much and will soon be out of work and face starvation? Think of a working woman who could be happy, and know that the child she bears

will and must be brought up for the purpose of serving as a wage worker, as another beast of burden, as another wealth producer for the capitalist class. Think of the working woman who could enjoy the right of pursuit of happiness, who, after a long day's work, has not earned enough to pay the rent for her room and provide bread for her little ones.

Why, women, we are entitled to these rights, but do we have them? Are women not treated worse than animals, which have been lucky enough to be kept well by their good masters? It is time, we must not slumber, we must get our eyes opened, we must read, study, think, and act. Woman is no longer what she used to be. Through evolution she now stands on a level with men. And it is about time.

"Ye wives be in subjection to your own husbands and let them behold your chaste conversation coupled with fear," is not meant for the thinking woman, neither can she think who believes it so. Women are as capable of thinking and acting for themselves as men are; why then be in subjection? The capitalists hold on to the theory of woman's inferiority, and want the worker to do the same, because it suits him. We take the opposite stand and are sure that we can think and act freely without letting belief hinder us.

Women have a great deal of work to do, with which they will help their brothers in bringing about emancipation. Should women be wholly ignorant about Socialism, it would be just so much more difficulty in bringing it about. In these days, when workingmen, women and children are in the industries, all as wage-workers, without exception—they must also know and take part in their class interests without exception. And be not deceived as to the class struggle. In order to free ourselves from double slavery we must understand our position under the capitalist system, then our children's position, and, lastly, organize in a class conscious body ready to take part in the bringing about of a system which shall first of all let our children grow and develop their talents, before they will have to render any service to society which will be due of them only after they have reached their full age and received the education which our children now lack. Then, as good men and women under good circumstances, they will have to do their share of work and produce what they must consume. There will be no place for idlers and non-producers there. "He that works shall eat, if he (or she) would not work, neither shall he (or she) eat." Woman then will not be a man's and an employer's slave but an intelligent, independent, self-relying person who, after having taken part in the struggle, will enjoy the fruits, the outcome of their aim in the Socialist Republic.

ROGERS STRIKE WON

PATERSON LOCOMOTIVE WORKS
YIELD TO I. W. W.

Splendid Seven Weeks' Struggle Crowned with Success—Victory Will Give I. W. W. Organization a Boom—Two Silk Strikes Still On—An Amazing Incident in One Mill.

Pateron, N. J., July 11.—The strike of Locomotive Workers' L. U. 22, I. W. W., is won, all demands of the strikers having been acceded to. The strike lasted seven full weeks. The American Locomotive Company tried all methods generally resorted to by such powerful concerns to defeat the strikers, but failed.

When the strike started on May 20, one Mr. Cooke, a stockholder in the company and general manager of the company's two plants in this city, turned his back on the committee of strikers that came to see him and lay their grievances before him. After a few weeks, however, emissary after emissary was sent to see the strikers. Then a committee of the strikers was sent for to meet a delegation of the General Board of Managers of the company. The strikers were asked by the company to go back "pending arbitration," but refused. Civil Federation methods. The central A. F. of L. body also offered to help settle the trouble, but were not wanted.

The company was unable to secure strike breakers and the Roger Locomotive plant was so badly crippled that moulders, machinists and boiler-makers had to be laid off.

This plant turns out eight giant locomotives per week under normal conditions. The men are jubilant over their victory, and the I. W. W. is the talk of the town. It is expected that this victory will give the growth of the Industrial Workers of the World among metal and machinery workers the same impetus that the silk strike victories in the early spring gave to the growth of I. W. W. silk workers' organizations.

Two strikes in the silk industry are still in progress. The hearing before vice-chancellor Bergen of New Jersey on showing cause why the temporary injunction against Branch I, L. U. 162, I. W. W. should not be made permanent will take place Monday, July 15, in Jersey City.

An incident that shows the spirit of I. W. W. men and women occurred in one of the mills, and is well worth while relating. All weavers in that mill joined the I. W. W. except one woman, who positively refused to join the organization.

The shop committee was instructed to notify the firm that they would not work with her. When the committee came into the office they were told that no committees were wanted in the office, that if the weavers had any complaints to make the firm would deal with them directly. The committee returned to the mill and notified the weavers, whereupon all the workers, men and women, decided to oblige the firm and comply with the request. They came down into the office, two hundred of them, in a body. The firm changed its mind and was only too willing to deal with the shop committee.

The woman who would not join the I. W. W. was discharged.

R. K.

Platform and Constitution of the S. L. P. of the U. S. of America as one of the parts of the International Socialist movement.

Resolution No. 2. That we endorse and support the industrial form of economic organization as crystallized in the Industrial Workers of the World, and urge all wage workers in the S. L. P. of Pa. to join that organization, and thus organize the power to enforce the mandate of the ballot.

Resolution No. 3. That we direct the S. E. C. as soon as possible to place an organizer in the State, and that he be instructed to emphasize the importance of economic organization on class lines, as an essential part of the Socialist Movement.

Resolution No. 4. Whereas, A contention has arisen in regard to the action of the N. E. C. and the actions of the Editor of the official organ of the S. L. P. wherein the National Committee of Pa. asserts that the N. E. C. has renounced its right to supervise the publication of certain matters in The People; and

Whereas, There are no evidences of such actions of the N. E. C., therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Convention of the S. L. P. of Pa. in meeting assembled express its full confidence in the integrity, loyalty and honor of the N. E. C. and in the truthfulness and integrity of the Editor of The People.

On motion the resolutions were adopted as read.

WAGES AND THE FAMILY

[Adapted from Kautsky.]

Wages can never rise so high as to make it impossible for the capitalist to carry on his business and live; under such circumstances, it would be more profitable for the capitalist to give up his business. Consequently, the wages of the workingman can never rise high enough to equal the value of his product. They must always be below that, so as to leave a surplus; it is only the prospect of a surplus that moves the capitalist to purchase labor power. It is therefore evident that in the capitalist social system the wages of the workmen can never rise high enough to put an end to the exploitation of labor.

This surplus, which the capitalist class appropriates, is larger than is usually imagined. It covers not only the "profits" of the manufacturer but many other items that are usually credited to the cost of production and exchange. It covers, for instance, rent, interest on loans, salaries, merchant's profits, taxes, etc. All these have to be covered with the surplus, or the excess of the value of the product over the wages of the workingman. It is evident that this surplus must be a considerable one if a concern is to "pay"; the exploitation of the workingman must be great, even where the wages are high. It is clear that the wages of the workingman cannot rise high enough to be even approximately equal to the value of his product. The capitalist wages system means, under all circumstances, the thorough exploitation of the working class. It is impossible to abolish this exploitation without abolishing the system itself.

But wages rarely reach the highest point which they might even under these circumstances; more often they are found to be nearer to the lowest possible point. This point is reached when the wages do not even supply the workman with his bare necessities; when the workingman not only starves but starves rapidly, all work is at an end.

The wages swing between these two extremes; they are found to be lower the lower the necessities of the workman, the larger the supply of labor in the labor market, and the slighter the capacity of the workingman for resistance.

In general, wages must be high enough to keep the workingman in a condition to work, or, to speak more accurately, they must be high enough to secure to the capitalist the measure of labor-power he needs. In other words, wages must be high enough, not only to keep the workingman in a condition to work, but also in a condition to produce children who may be able to replace him. It follows that the industrial development has a tendency that is most pleasing to the capitalist, to wit, to lower the necessities of the workingman in order that his wages may be lower in proportion.

There was a time when skill and strength were requisites for a workingman. The period of apprenticeship was then long, the cost of his training considerable. Now, however, the progress made in the division of labor and the system of machinery render skill and strength in production more and more superfluous; they make it possible to substitute unskilled and cheap workmen for skilled ones; and consequently, to substitute weak women and even children in the place of men. Already in the early stages of manufactory this tendency is perceptible; but not until machinery is introduced into production

does the wholesale exploitation commence of women and children of tender age—an exploitation of the most helpless among the helpless, who are made a prey of shocking maltreatment and abuse. Thus machinery develops a new and wonderful quality in the hands of the capitalist.

Originally, the wage-worker, who was not a member of the family of his employer, had to earn wages high enough to defray not only his own expenses but those of his family in order to enable him to propagate himself and to bequeath his labor power to others. Without this process on his part, the heirs of the capitalists would find no proletarians ready made for exploitation.

When, however, the wife, and, from early infancy, the children of the workingman are able to take care of themselves, then the wages of the male workingman can be safely reduced to the level of his own personal needs without the risk of stopping the supply of fresh labor power.

Over and above this, the labor of women and children affords the additional advantage that these offer less resistance than men; and their introduction into the ranks of the workers increases wonderfully the quantity of labor that is offered for sale in the market.

Accordingly, the labor of women and children does not only lower the necessities of the workingman but it also diminishes his capacity for resistance in that it overstocks the labor market; owing to both these circumstances it lowers the wages of the workingman.

The labor of woman in productive pursuits betokens the total destruction of the family life of the workingman, without substituting for it a higher form of family relationship. The capitalist system of production does not yet generally destroy the single household of the workingman, but robs it of all its bright, and leaves only its dark sides. The activity of woman to-day in industrial pursuits does not mean to her freedom from household duties; it means to her an increase of her former burden by a new one. But we cannot serve two masters. The household of the workingman suffers whenever his wife must help to earn the daily bread. What present society puts in the place of the individual household and family which it destroys, are miserable substitutes: soup-kitchens and day nurseries, where the souls of the physical and mental sustenance of the rich are cast to the lower classes.

Socialists are charged with an intent to abolish the family. We do know that every system of production has had a special form of household, to which corresponds a special system of family relationship. We do not consider the existing form of the family the highest nor the last utterance upon the subject; and we do expect that a new and improved social system may yet develop a new and higher form of family relationship. But to hold this view is a very different thing from striving to dissolve all family bonds. They who do destroy the family bonds—who not only mean to but who in fact do destroy them right under our own eyes—they are, not the Socialists, but the capitalists themselves. Many a slaveholder has before this torn husband from wife, and parent from grown-up children; but the capitalists have improved upon the abominations of slavery: they tear the suckling from the breast of its mother, and compel her to intrust it to strangers' hands. And yet a society in which hundreds of thousands of such instances are of daily occurrence, a society whose luminaries promote "benevolent" institutions

for the purpose of making easy the separation of the mothers from their babies, such a society has the effrontery to accuse the Socialist of contemplating the abolition of the family simply because they, basing their opinion upon the fact that the "family" has ever been one of the reflexes of the system of production, foresee that further changes in that system must also result in a more perfect system of family relationship.

And, hand in hand with the accusation on the subject of the family bonds goes the accusation that Socialists aim at a community of wives. This charge is as false as the other. Socialists, on the contrary, maintain that just the reverse of a community of wives, and of all sexual oppression and license, to wit, ideal love, will be the foundation of matrimonial connections in a Socialist Commonwealth, and that pure love can only prevail in such a system. What, on the other hand, do we see to-day?

The irrational system of modern production tears the sexes apart. It builds up shantytowns in New England and hew-owns in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and the further West, thereby directly promoting and inducing prostitution as a natural and inevitable result. Furthermore, helpless women, forced to earn their living in the factories, shops and mines fall a prey to capitalist cupidity; the capitalist takes advantage of their inexperience, offers them wages too slight for their support, and hints at, or even brazenly refers them to, prostitution as a means of supplementing their income.

Everywhere, the increase of female labor in industry is accompanied by an increase of prostitution. In the modern State, where Christianity is preached and piety is at a premium, many a "thriving" branch of industry is found whose working women are paid so poorly that they would be compelled to starve unless they prostituted themselves; and wonderful to say, in such instances the capitalist will ever be heard to protest that these small wages are indispensable to enable him to compete successfully in the market, and to maintain his establishment in a "thriving" condition. Prostitution is as old as the contrast between the rich and the poor. At one time, however, prostitutes constituted a middle class between beggars and thieves; they were then an article of luxury, which society indulged in, but the loss of which would in no way have endangered its existence. To-day, however, it is no longer the females of the slums alone, but working women who are compelled to sell their bodies for money. This later sale is no longer simply a matter of luxury; it has become one of the foundations upon which production is carried on. Under the capitalist system of production, prostitution becomes a pillar of society. What the defenders of this social system falsely charge Socialists with, is the very thing they are guilty of themselves: Community of wives is a feature of capitalism. Indeed such deep roots has this system of community of wives cast in modern society that its representatives agree in declaring prostitution to be a necessary thing. They cannot understand that the abolition of the proletariat implies the abolition of prostitution. So deep are they sunk in intellectual stagnation that they can not conceive a social system without community of wives. But be it noted, community of wives has ever been an invention of the upper layer of society, never the proletariat. The community of wives is one of the modes of exploiting the proletariat; it is not Socialism; it is the exact opposite of Socialism.

workings of the steel trust, but by a cruel irony of fate they are all grouped by contrasts. The first contrast is Mr. Perkins, in faultless attire, at rest with folded hands. Next comes "a typical Homestead profit sharer," an overseer attired in coarse trousers and shirt, watching the other "shareholders" manipulating the molten iron. Contrast number two consists of a monster Bessemer converter, a group of schoolchildren in the foreground and a picture of Homestead "where the great profit sharing is being worked out." The picture is so terribly ugly that it seems a crime against humanity to bring up children in such an atmosphere.

The next picture depicts Mr. Perkins in company with a lady giving orders on his estate. The picture reminds one of fairy tales. In contrast to this is a photograph of two long lines of men and boys along a railroad track waiting their turn to receive pay. From this we turn to a portrait of Henry C. Frick, former president of the steel trust, in fine raiment, and opposite is a monster electric crane manipulated by a "shareholder" drawing red-hot iron from a furnace.

Henry H. Rogers, dressed up in fash-

PATERSON I. W. W. STRIKE.

Pateron, N. J. July 7.—The following amounts have been received for the striking members of Locomotive Workers' Union No. 22, I. W. W.

Silk Workers' Industrial Union	100.00
152, Br. 4, I. W. W., Pateron, N. J.	
Silk Workers' Industrial Union	100.00
152, Br. 1, I. W. W., Pateron, N. J.	
District Council	100.00
Silk Workers' Industrial Union, 152, I. W. W., Br. 2, Pateron, N. J.	50.00
Silk Workers' Industrial Union, 152, I. W. W., Br. 3, Pateron, N. J.	25.00
Michael Durkin, Pateron, N. J.	1.00
J. C. Butterworth, Pateron, N. J.	1.00
A. Leonard, Pateron, N. J.	1.00
E. Besselman, Newport, R. I.	1.00
L. U. No. 30, I. W. W., Newport News	5.00
District Council, I. W. W., Cincinnati, O.	5.00
L. U. 234, W. F. of M., Victor, Colo.	10.00
L. U. 53, I. W. W., Cleveland, Ohio	5.00
Fritz Brauchman, Pleasantville, N. Y.	1.00
L. U. 372, I. W. W., Pottin, Pa.	5.00
L. U. 43, I. W. W., Buffalo, N. Y.	2.50
L. U. 11, W. F. of M., Gem, Idaho	25.00
L. U. 155, I. W. W., Phoenix, B. C.	5.00
L. U. 153, I. W. W., Anaconda, Mont.	10.00
L. U. No. 1, I. W. W., Schenectady, N. Y.	10.00
L. U. No. 232, United Brewery Workers	5.00
L. U. 157, I. W. W., New Bedford, Mass.	5.00
L. U. 228, W. F. of M., Belline, Arizona	5.00
L. U. 258, I. W. W., Rhyolite, Nev.	25.00
L. U. 52, I. W. W., Chicago, Ill.	2.50
L. U. 236, I. W. W., Sacramento, Cal.	2.50
L. U. 262, I. W. W., Beatty, Nev.	25.00
Paul Golditz, Pateron, N. J.	1.00
Otto Kvettgen, Pateron, N. J.	1.00
Alex Pichetto, Pateron, N. J.	.60
Total	\$535.00

Send all contributions to Rudolph Katz, 207 Hamburg ave., Pateron, N. J.

ion, holding a pen in hand, is next represented pictorially, followed by a picture of three coarsely dressed "shareholders" "shearing hot slaps."

And thus it goes on, contrast after contrast, showing that profit-sharing is not even the "shadow of the economic bridge" to Socialism, but capitalism intensified.

"THE SOCIALIST"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Expounding Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

P. O. Box 1570

NEW YORK CITY

PENNA. S. L. P.

Holds State Convention and Nominates Wm. Krumm for State Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 7.—The Pennsylvania Socialist Convention of the Socialist Labor Party was called to order in the Allegheny County Section headquarters, No. 2109 Sarah street, by the secretary of the State Committee, David T. Lentz. W. H. Thomas was elected temporary chairman, and D. T. Lentz temporary secretary.

J. H. McConnell, E. J. Drugmand, and J. M. Laepple were then elected as a committee on credentials. The committee on credentials reported that four delegates were without credentials and recommended the seating of all. On motion the recommendations of the committee on credentials were approved.

The following were the delegates present:

J. M. Laepple, Allentown; A. Clever, Braddock; J. Clark, Pittsburg; E. J. Drugmand, Imperial; Giovanni Endrizzi, Amelie Mori, and Wm. H. Thomas of Blythedale; J. A. McConnell, Wilkinsburg; and A. Zikmand, of Braddock.

On motion the convention went into the election of permanent officers, as follows: W. H. Thomas, of Blythedale, chairman; E. J. Drugmand, of Imperial, vice-chairman; D. T. Lentz, of Pittsburg, and J. Clark, of Pittsburg, permanent secretaries.

The following committees were then elected: Constitution, J. Clark, A. Mori and W. H. Thomas; Resolutions, A. Clever, J. M. Laepple and J. A. McConnell; Officers' Report, J. M. Laepple, A. Zikmand, and G. Endrizzi; Ways and Means, On motion the convention acted on this committee.

Secretary's report: Total cash received since last convention:

	Dues	Agitation	Stamps	Union	Total
Section Allegheny Co.	\$667.75	\$136.25	\$406.10		
Section Erie	18.80	12.25	\$0.05		
Section Alle-					

town	16.50	27.80	44.30
Section Philadelphia	8.75	2.00	8.75
Members at large	12.90	9.10	22.00
Sympathizers	1.50	1.50	
Total	\$320.70	\$192.00	\$512.70

Sale of Literature		.53
Total cash received		\$513.53

Total expenditure since last convention:

For month of June, 1906, \$6.50; Third quarter of 1906, \$86.05; Fourth quarter of 1906, \$91.76; First quarter of 1907, \$1.81; Second quarter of 1907, \$7.40; Total expenses, \$233.61.

Summary of expenses: Agitation, \$2.65; Dues stamps, \$136.25; Labor News Co. dept., \$40.64; Literature, \$13.35; Supplies, \$8.45; Donation Moving Fund, \$10.00; Loan to I. W. W., \$3.00; Current expense, \$107.02; Total expenses, \$233.61.

Total cash received, \$513.53; Balance June 6th, 1906, \$90.57; Total, cash, \$74.12; Total expense, \$233.61; Cash on hand July 7th, 1907, \$250.51; Due stamps on hand 75.

The report of delegates was then called for. On the whole they showed an encouraging amount of activity throughout the State, and the necessity of employing a State organizer.

David T. Lentz, State Sec'y. William Krumm was nominated to be the candidate of the S. L. P. of Pa. for the office of State Treasurer at the next State election.

The S. E. C. was given the power of nominating another candidate in the event of Comrade Krumm declining.

A recess was taken at 1 P. M. Convention called to order at 3 P. M.

The report of the various committees were then taken up. The resolution committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolution No. 1. That the S. L. P. of Pa. in convention assembled, July 7, 1907, asserts its adherence to the

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear Little Comrades:

In last Sunday's Children's Hour, you were asked to write a short composition on "Who will do the dirty work under the Co-operative Commonwealth?" To make it easier for you we will change the title "How will the dirty work be done under the Co-operative Commonwealth?" The best will be printed in The People, and a prize of a picture of Karl Marx will be awarded the writer. Other good ones will be printed, too.

Now, little workers, must I repeat that every little mite of yours is eagerly looked for by Aunt Annetta! It is just for this purpose that the Children's Hour was started. So help in whatever way you possibly can. If you have any suggestions at all, questions, etc., perhaps you have found a good poem or story, send it along. Write them out on one side of the paper, in ink, and address them to

AUNT ANNETTA.

The Young Socialist Club's letter reads are out. We sell them for just what they cost us, 3 for one cent. Send in your order to Secretary August Gleiser, 710 Cornelia street, Brooklyn.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL ON WAR. Ex for war, I call it murder.

There you hear it plain an' flat; I don't want to go no furdur Than my Testament for that. God has set so plump and fairly, It's as long as it is broad An' you've got to get up sirly Ef you want to take in God.

Taint your epplets an' feathers Make the things a grain more right; Taint a-follerin' your bell-wethers Will excuse ye in his sight. If you take a sword an' drow it An' go atack a feller thru, Gurment ain't to answer for it— God'll send the bill to you.

The working class is responsible for the conditions under which they live, as they have the power, with their votes and the I. W. W. to smash the system and rear the Socialist Republic.

He who would be free himself must strike the blow.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

When little Penelope and Oessamus went to school they never once had to spell these awful hard words you see above.

The thirteen American colonies were then nothing else but thirteen colonies. Each had its own interest according to its particular important industry or occupation.

They had very little or no trade with each other. They had most of their trade with Europe. They thought they had very little in common with each other.

The French and Indian war was fought for a large tract of land that lay between the strip of land occupied by the colonies and the Mississippi River. Both England and France claimed it. War began and the colonists found themselves fighting to protect their property. They fought among themselves, too, for honor or position. Benjamin Franklin did not fight for his country with a gun. His weapon was the pen. He printed very stirring articles as well as pictures in his own paper.

Once he had a picture of a black snake all cut up. Each part wriggled by it-

self. Underneath it said "United we stand, divided we fall." The colonies united. They won the battle.

They learned that in unity is strength. It was a dearly paid-for lesson but it was worth while. They learned that by being united they were stronger against the enemy.

This lesson they put to use during the American Revolution and you know who won.

After the Declaration of Independence Franklin, Jefferson and Adams suggested that they have this emblem on their coinage:

"E Pluribus Unum"—"One from many." That is, the thirteen colonies united into one, a much stronger and better country.

You can see the lesson of this story is very good for to-day. The working people of every color, creed, or nation must unite. Then, with the ballot and the strength of strikes, who says they will not succeed? Capitalism, like all other tyranny must die.

E Pluribus Unum, for all of us.

TO THE AMERICAN GIRLS.

It was during the dark period of the Revolution you have learned of the trials and tribulations of the soldiers at Valley Forge. For some time there had been no victory. The men in camp were so less discouraged than their brothers at home.

All seemed most dark. No food, no clothes; heavy snow-laden forests for the men to tramp through. No money for relief. At home these matters made things far worse. The Tories succeeded.

One night, a bitter cold night, several men now prominent in history, met at John Adams' home. It was a typical colonial house, well built, but little of modern comforts.

They closed the doors and windows tight, drew their chairs close to the big log fire, and spoke in whispers. For they knew not who might have followed to listen. (Sounds like Russia or Colorado, does it not?)

They discussed the war; their defeats and so few victories. There was suffering of want at home and at camp. The men were beginning openly to refuse to fight if certain demands were not granted. No money and little help were coming from abroad. It was dark indeed!

The men decided to report that the fight for freedom could not be carried on any longer. They hung their heads. Tears of sorrow flowed down their manly faces. When—

The door opened. Mrs. Adams stood on the threshold, her finger raised.

"Forward!" she almost yelled. "Traitors to the cause of Freedom! Was it into such hands we placed our hopes? Shall you at this moment, which is the darkest before dawn, shall you now betray us? No!"

"Was it for this our mothers crossed the 'Sea of Darkness,' braved its stormy waves, struggled with want and sickness, stood against Indian and wild beast for the smallest ray of freedom? And now, when the child is almost born you will strangle it! No, every wife, mother, sister and sweetheart of yours will take your arms to shame you. The child Freedom shall see day."

"Go back to your friends and carry to them the message of hope and good cheer. Manhood or cowardice!"

"Manhood, Freedom," came a shout from all their throats.

The cloud of suffering soon after rolled away. Victory was theirs. The Child of Freedom was born.

(To be continued.)

P. O. PENSIONS

An Employee Describes of What They Do and Do Not Consist.

The question has often been asked of the writer on various occasions, whether men employed in the U. S. P. O. receive a pension, the general impression being that men in this service are taken care of when old age arrives, or after a number of years' service. This article will show how the rank and file in this branch of the government service are treated in this matter.

First—When an employee is physically incapable, through old age (or through the exacting conditions which make the young prematurely old), and cannot show a fair standard, or keep up to the general average that is sought, he might be given time to improve, and if the standard desired is not then reached, he can then expect a reduction, or removal, for incompetency or physical disability.

Second—The work of the carrier compels him to combat the changes in the weather, and as he cannot afford to purchase clothing of a kind that would give protection against such changes he is very often taken sick, but his time absent from duty, for which he is docked, must not exceed ninety days, or he has the option of filling out his resignation paper or be removed from the service. The department might graciously allow him a little more time, or he might be reinstated, within a year, after that time he can hunt another job.

Pension, eh? Banish the thought!!

A man in this service must work until his arms or legs give out, as there are any number of men anxious to get the job and the "pension." Two jobs for every man. How false. At the examinations, held now very frequently, there are always large numbers of men waiting to be appointed. But those that are in, and those coming in, are constantly getting disgusted and resigning, excepting those that are too well acquainted with conditions in other industries, and know it is a choice of two evils, of which 'tis best to throw both overboard.

'Tis said that if the present powers that be (representing the capitalist class) were shaky as to retaining the control of government, they might throw the post office employees some sort of pension sop, something like the new increase of salary, which is in reality no increase, when considering the high prices paid for the necessities of life, and which they will have to show results to get, and must be a submissive and goody-goody boy, too. Otherwise, 'nuff said.

What with the different features tacked to this new increase of salary (save the mark), I'll warrant there will be any number of men willing to go back to the old law, it is as might be with a pension, a huge fraud (under present conditions), desired to dupe them to believe they get something. Yes, it is an oplate to tell them to sleep and leave them in a more helpless condition to combat the existing system.

A short time ago the carriers desired through their organization to arrange some sort of pension scheme, whereby these men grown gray in the service could retire on forty per cent. of his salary, and a substitute to do his work and receive the balance, until such time as he would be appointed regular, and then another to substitute the aged carrier, and so on until death would claim the pensioner.

This arrangement would not have cost the government a sou, still the powers that be objected.

There are quite a number of men now resigned or removed, since the ninety-day clause was established.

Why, you employees ought to save enough from your enormous salaries to tide you over, until such time arrives, then you can retire on your income, and not bother Uncle Sammy and the capitalist class, for whom you have played, I hear some say. Why on earth does the department employ so many superior officers, who do little or nothing only draw large salaries, and who aggravate the rank and file under them with their petty rules and technicalities. Why fight here there could be such changes brought about, top off many easy things, give politics such a shake-up, and be a saving of enough to pension those that are doing the actual work, the rank and file. What about the enormous sums overpaid to the railroad and steamship lines, for the carrying of the mails from station to station, the contracts for the different supplies, rentage or post office, etc., etc.

'Tis enough. Do you want to get a pension under present conditions, with such strings that are usually attached to such laws that might be of benefit to labor? No intelligent workman does. There is only one way of getting something worth having, and worth

struggling for. It is this:

You have the power when organized industrially, of taking and holding that which you need to live and work with. The vast forces of nature and evolution are at your command, and which you will have to employ in order to be economically free, free from a yoke far worse than any other yoke yet placed on the necks of labor, that of a wage slavery with its manhood crushing conditions. Take your place in a society that will recognize those that have done their duty to that society, a society that will consider it a duty to encourage conditions that will protect citizens in the eventide of life. Throw the politically rotten system of capitalist governmental and private ownership of the means of production, transportation and distribution overboard, and establish the collective ownership of such necessities. This will cure the body politic of the social diseases with which it is troubled. You men in all branches of industry, 'tis your only salvation, The Socialist Republic.

One of the Non-Pensioned.

COBALT MINERS STRIKE.

Close Down Thirty Mines, In Answer To Wage Reduction.

Cobalt, Ont., July 8.—Cobalt Miners' Union has declared a general strike against thirty mines in the Cobalt district to take effect Monday morning, July 8th, for higher wages and better conditions.

Rousing meetings were held on Sunday afternoon and evening when hundreds of men joined the union and drafted a schedule of wages to go into effect this morning.

R. Roadhouse.

Cobalt, Ontario, July 12.—Everything is quiet and orderly. Mine owners are bringing in provincial police but there is nothing for them to do. Nipissing Company of Standard Oil fame are arming their few strike-breakers, with orders to shoot. Department of Labor have sent their representative here but Miners' Union does not wish to be handed over to mine owner "pending the award."

Capitalist press doing their dirty work stating "that utterances are being made on public square that the mine owners will soon be in overalls working with the men" which of course is "inflammatory and seditious." Sale of literature is large. 300 "Story of great conspiracy," a large number of "Concentration of Wealth," and "Industrial Unionism" were disposed of at last night's open air meeting.

Industrial organization is the weapon with which to fight.

Roadhouse.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned. Frank Bohn, National Secretary, room 2, 26 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

NEW BUTTONS.

We have a new style of emblem button, red enameled, gold finish, at 50 cents each.

We also have a new supply of the red celluloid button, at five cents.

The bronze button at 50 cents. New York Labor News Co., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

A pamphlet by the Boston Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Defense Conference, giving a sketch of the series of outrages perpetrated upon the W. F. of M., and culminating in the attempt to railroad its officials to the gallows. SHOULD BE WIDELY CIRCULATED. Five Cents a Copy; \$4 per 100.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

"MILWAUKEE IDEA"

Gets a Big Lift From Theosophy in Cincinnati S. P. Convention.

Cincinnati, July 7.—There was a time when the only distinction that could be made between Local Cincinnati, Socialist Party, and a section of the Socialist Labor Party was the stand the former took on the trade union question. The Socialist party at large could be assailed, but not Local Cincinnati. Those were the days when Trautmann, Gardner and Fox or Vangel and Swing wrote platforms and waged Napoleonic battles for their adoption.

Last night the city convention of the Socialist Party was held at Workmen's Hall. If some time ago it was difficult to distinguish the local from an S. L. P. organization, it is more difficult now to distinguish it from a Tom Johnson wing of the Democratic party. "What the people want," yelled Becker, "is something new, not Socialism in a thousand years."

"Something new," or the "Milwaukee idea" was the keynote of the convention.

Two platforms were submitted to the convention. The first a copy of the I. W. W. preamble, was presented by that very element that last year fought the so-called "Vangel faction" tooth and nail. The present day "impossibilists" took their medicine "gracefully," it being administered by the well known physician Dr. Henslee, the leader of the reactionary forces.

While the platform committee was out, the convention proceeded to nominate the ticket. A certain Robertson, who was not present, was nominated for mayor. "Will he stand for the nomination," asked the chairman. "He'll stand on a Socialist platform," answered an "impossibilist." "Well," said the chairman dreamily, "this is a Socialist convention. Still, I cannot give you the information; the platform committee did not report yet."

Then came the report of the platform committee.

The platform is the "Milwaukee idea" all right; there can be no mistake about that. "What the people want" is:

"Public baths, hospitals and crematoriums."

Municipal coal yards, ice plant and milk depot.

The 8-hour day for all city employees. Wages according to the prevailing union scale.

More street cars.

No car fare unless passengers are provided with seats.

The issuance of bonds, etc., etc.

In support of this platform Mr. Millard made a great speech. Now, Millard, as everybody knows, is the famous disciple of Mme. Blavatsky. He was recently imported from Dayton to Cincinnati, "to place the party on a scientific basis." In the speech above mentioned, he gave some Marx and Engels talk that made the initiated sit up and take notice. He explained "scientifically" and to the satisfaction of most of his comrades, that both Marx and Engels favored the BUYING out of the capitalist class. And why should Local Cincinnati hesitate to follow the advice of the founders of Socialism?

Those who are intimately acquainted with Millard know that he does not make statements off-hand. Millard, like Harriman, lives in a different sphere from ordinary mortals. It is quite superfluous for him to study the writings of the founders of Socialism. He has a simpler method of acquiring information. It is rumored that an "astral" wire connects the Socialist party headquarters with the spiritual world, and Millard is said to spend the hours between rooster crow and devil's exit at that wire. He comes in personal touch with the shades of Marx and Engels. And is there room to doubt or question his information?

But some there be who have their doubts in spite of all. Some people have only read Marx and possibly misunderstood him. For their satisfaction, "unser alter genosse," Schmitt, fortified handsomely with "dutch courage," described a private conference that occurred in Germany between Bismarck, Bebel and Liebknecht.

"There was Bebel on one side and Liebknecht on the other and Bismarck in the middle. Says Liebknecht to Bebel, 'August, me and you was always good friends. No!—'"

Tremendous applause prevented me from hearing the rest. But the argument was evidently convincing, for the platform was adopted.

Kate Eisenberg.

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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

TWO WEEKS' REVIEW

OF WORK DONE IN GATHERING SUBSCRIPTIONS—MORE EXCAVATIONS AND FEWER ONLOOKERS THE DEMAND OF THE HOUR.

For the week ending July 6th this department was unavoidably omitted. For that week we received 141 subs to the Weekly People, and 30 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 171.

Those sending five or more were: A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo., 6; S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction Colo., 9; Press Committee, Cincinnati, 11; Press Committee, Boston, Mass., 28; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 6. Those from Cincinnati and Grand Junction were all yearly subs.

For the week ending July 12th we received 147 subs to the Weekly People, and 52 mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 199.

Those sending five or more were: Press Com. Cincinnati, 14; S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Colo., 11; C. Starkenberg, Fairbanks, Alaska, 10; Press Com. Boston, 15; T. Bernine, Evansville, Ind., 5; Chas. Carlson, Buffalo, N. Y., 6; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 13; P. Friesema, Jr., Detroit, Mich., 5. Of the Cincinnati subs 12 are yearlies, and the Grand Junction ones are all yearly.

The comrade who put up the Prize Contest money expresses surprise at the little interest taken in the contest, and we must say that we also have been surprised at the lack of interest shown. The contest closes July 15th.

The way the work for the Party Press is done reminds us of a sight frequently to be seen, where a handful of men are digging an excavation, and

many looking on—with this difference! there is nothing to prevent the Party onlookers from joining in the work, and they will not crowd the field at that.

LABOR NEWS.

On and after the date of publication of this notice (July 14), all wholesale prices to Sections, on propaganda literature, are withdrawn, and the prices will be the regular list price. For instance: whereas 100 Preamble Address now cost a Section \$3.50, in future 100 will cost \$5.00; in other words profit to Sections is eliminated. This change is pursuant to action by the National Executive Committee at its recent session, and is explainable as follows: the cost of Labor News production has increased greatly, due to the rise in the price of materials, making it impossible for us to realize enough at the Section price, to carry on the work of getting out new literature. To the average section the profit that it realizes on the sale of propaganda literature is a matter of no importance. For example: we get an order for 25 pamphlets, charging 88 cents, which gives the Section 37 cents profit. The work of the Section is in no way dependent on that 37 cents but the aggregate of such small profits when retained here will enable us to carry on a greater productivity. The propaganda cannot be extended by the so-called "Vangel faction" tooth by too low a price.

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WEEKLY PEOPLE

City Hall Place, New York.
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Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Frank Kahn, National Secretary; Max
Hayman, National Treasurer.

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New York Post Office, July 13, 1906.
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-
respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:	
1910	2,068
1912	21,187
1914	32,564
1916	32,564
1918	32,564
1920	32,564
1922	32,564
1924	32,564

Subscription price of the Weekly People:
\$5 a year; 25 cents for six
months.

Intellectual "work" is misnamed; it
is a pleasure, a dissipation, and its own
highest reward. The poorest paid archi-
tect, engineer, general, author, sculptor,
painter, lecturer, advocate, legislator,
actor, preacher, singer, is constructively
in leisure when he is at work; and as
for the musician with the fiddlebow in
his hand who sits in the midst of a great
orchestra with the shilling and flowing
tides of divine sound washing over him
—oh, certainly, he is at work, if you
wish to call it that, but, lord, it's a
pleasure all the same. The day of work
does seem utterly unfair—but there it is,
and nothing can change it. The higher
the pay in enjoyment the worker
gets out of it, the higher shall be his
pay in cash also. And it's also the very
law of those transparent swindles,
transmissible nobility and kinship.

MARK TWAIN.

GRAVING AT THE FILE.
Senator Knox of Pennsylvania is the
most distinguished lawyer who found
the chair in the United States Con-
stitution, empowering Congress to regulate
commerce, a mystery that the capitalist
mind cannot fathom. In his recent New
Haven speech the Senator gravely at-
tacked the Constitution, and after talking
nearly two hours he was no clearer than
when he started. Senator Knox is an
exception to his fellow capitalist law-
yers. None is a jurist.

The constitutional clause vesting Con-
gress with the power to regulate com-
merce is the distinctive act upon which
the framers of the Constitution deserve
credit. That clause was a stroke of
genius. It is the clause that connects
the past with the present and will con-
nect the present with the future.

The capitalist mind is trained to the
belief that commerce is cheating. Marx
believed upon this aspect of bourgeois
thought not a little of his vast stores
of ridicule, and he turned upon it the
flashing of his genius. He proved that
no inveterate cheat is the capitalist
time he is not aware of the surplus values
which he pockets are pocketed by vir-
tue of an exchange of value for value.
Commerce cannot separate itself from
cheating in bourgeois society. All the
same the idea of commerce has nothing
to do with mutual over-reaching.
Commerce, in its purity, means the ex-
change of value for value.

The only clause of the Constitution
that will survive the political govern-
ment which that document frames, is
the clause vesting in the central govern-
ment the power to regulate commerce.
The political government once over-
thrown, the only function of importance
left to the central authority to attend
to is the function of "regulating com-
merce." That clause of the present
Constitution has hardly any application
left. It looks like a strange cat in a
corner. The actual regulation of com-
merce implies the Socialist Republic.
It implies a representation of industries.
It implies the regulation of production
itself. No wonder bourgeois-trained
lawyers talk around the question when
they tackle it, never grapple with the
question itself.

WELL FOR KIKUCHI.

Not, as a rule, are the regulation ad-
dresses delivered by notables on (etal
occasions before Colleges or Universities,
at all original, or in any way worthy
of note. As a rule there is in such ad-
dresses a formal stiffness and an odor
of mediocrity to conform with their sur-
roundings. A notable exception to the
rule was the address delivered at Uni-
versity College, London, by Baron Ki-
kuchi of Japan. The Baron advised his
countrymen to abolish their own and
adopt the English language. In all the
speeches made, and articles written, and
lectures chanted in favor of an inter-
national language, the Baron's sug-
gestion is the first step and the longest
step taken in the right direction.

Strange as it may seem, the schemes
to establish an international language
—Volapuk, Esperanto, or what not—by
manufacture has found ardent response
among Socialists. This is strange be-
cause better things should be expected

from Socialist minds, accustomed as
these presumably are to the thought of
evolution. The bourgeois reformer, the
An-Archist, and all such imagine so-
ciety can be improved by schemes. They
ignore the evolutionary process; in other
words, they ignore facts and adjust
these to their fancies. That such folks
should be blind to the facts essential
to the structure of a language, and
should buckle down to fabricate a new
one is nothing strange. They know
naught of the evolution that underlies
language. It should be otherwise with
the Socialist. Habituated to the evolu-
tionary thought he is the last man with
whom so rattle-brained a notion as the
manufacture of a language should be
expected to take lodgment. The sci-
entific habits of thought the Socialist
has presumably acquired, and which
came him to reject all "schemes" for
social improvements, should be enough
to open his eyes to the fact that A
LANGUAGE IS A STRUCTURAL
GROWTH.

A language does not consist of words.
A language is a structure, and that
structure is the slow growth of a thou-
sand and one social and ethnic causes.
Words are but the clothing of the
structure of a language. No more than
man can be created, as Goethe's Wagner
tried to do, by crystallization, or a new
social order by a scheme, can a language
be created artificially. That a universal
language will one day be spoken is cer-
tain. The same causes that have given
birth to the scores of languages in ex-
istence, will lead, if not drive, civilized
man in all latitudes to choose a com-
mon means to exchange their thoughts
by.

Baron Kikuchi's suggestion is planted
upon these principles. It rejects the
idea of an artificially constructed lan-
guage and suggests a natural one. It
is in this respect that the Baron's
words constitute the first and the long-
est step so far taken in the direction
of an international language. Before
one can move forward the path must be
cleared of rubbish. The rubbish of
manufacturing a new language impedes
to-day the path toward reaching the
international language. The Baron's
error in imagining that English, one of
the existing, living languages, can be-
come the international medium of
thought is an immaterial error. More
likely is the forecast that Latin, the
most heroic language ever spoken; a
language that, besides being a spontane-
ous growth, has a monumental literature
upon which modern intellect has found
it profitable to what itself, and has
gone in several degrees into all the Eu-
ropean languages—more likely it is that
such a language, already international
to a certain extent, will be raised to the
dignity of actual internationality.

At any rate Baron Kikuchi has done well.

"BUSTING" THE TOBACCO TRUST.

The United States has filed its suit
against the \$230,000,000 Duke Tobacco
Trust, involving no less than sixty-five
constituent companies, and twenty-nine
prominent individuals.

The bill of the suit, drawn up by special
attorney U. S. Attorney General, James
C. McInerney, is a masterpiece. It de-
tails the every-man-against-every-man
policy by which the giant Trust has
been reared. It tells of the oppressive
attacks, the ferocious competition, the un-
fair trade methods, which made up the
Trust's "business tactics" towards its
rivals. It lays bare the conspiracies and
underhand deals by which the Trust has
secured the whip hand to the directing
boards of its competitors, and throttled
them. It exposes the secrecy as to their
ownership of controlled companies, and
the cloak of "independence" behind which
the organizers of the Trust have worked,
to defraud the public, cripple existing
competitors, and keep out from the field new
ones. It goes at length into the false
statements and misrepresentations habitually
indulged in by the Trust towards the
output of rival concerns. It tells the
story of ruthless cutting of prices, in many
instances far below the cost of production,
and the underground manipulation of
markets, all with a view to promoting that
competition which capitalist apologists de-
clare to be "the life of trade." And finally,
having traced through a history of busi-
ness rapine and ruin the career of the To-
bacco Trust as producer and wholesaler,
McInerney's bill does likewise with its
career as retailer, with the inception and
development of the United Cigar Stores Co.
In short, the bill against the Duke Trust
is as complete an exposure of the "big-
game" methods of modern American capitalism as
could be wished.

But the bill goes further; it asks for
reliefs against the Trust. It asks the re-
straint of the constituent companies from
engaging in inter-state or foreign com-
merce under the present organization; it
asks that all contracts and conspiracies
be declared illegal, and that they be not
carried out; it asks that the Trust be dis-
solved, and that the monopoly in the to-
bacco business be wiped out.

When a man's prosperity is attacked, it
is his cue to try to do better. When a
business concern is on the verge of ruin,
its stockholders rush to do better. Is Wall
Street doing either? No; the street is
quiet; there is no panic on the market,
not even on tobacco. The street has
learned that "socialism" attacks on the
Trust" are idle, much as the headlines
about the Knight of St. Michael on cer-

tain whimsical. The big business interests,
with naturally resenting the interference
of the Big Stick in the business methods
rendered imperative by capitalism, which
the Big Stick itself upholds, are no longer
scared into a seven-day's agony at a suit or
even a decision against them. They realize
that they are the outcome of cen-
turies of industrial and commercial de-
velopment, and cannot be curbed, cannot be
headed off, cannot be "busted," without
pitching the race back into primitive chaos.
This calamity the Trusts, with exquisite
good judgment, knows the race will not in-
dict upon itself. The race is but waiting
for the opportune moment to avail itself
of the useful organizing work done by the
Trusts, by stepping itself into control of
them, and declaring the Socialist Republic.

THE NEW TENDENCY.

The "Railroad Trainmen's Jour-
nal" is sorely distressed over the pro-
posed war of the Manufacturers' As-
sociation on the unions of the Gompers
type. The Journal quotes the "Wall
Street Journal," the "Washington
Times," the New York "Times" and
the New York "Globe," in opposition to
the Association's plans; and is of the
opinion that nothing will come of them.
In this the Journal is a little too san-
guine. Since Mark Hanna's death, there
is an apparent disposition on an increas-
ing part of the capitalist class of this
country to no longer conciliate the
trades unions in the English fashion.
The German method of bluntly opposing
them with military precision and meth-
ods is growing in favor. In Germany,
huge war funds are raised by the as-
sociated manufacturers; and industrial
discontent is treated in a summary man-
ner. Recently 6,000 iron workers were
effectively locked out in the Krupp
works, in anticipation of a strike. Just
previously, the tailors were treated to
the same formula. Not separate crafts,
but whole industries are shut down,
until the discontent is thoroughly
stamped out.

The Manufacturers' Association is do-
ing a similar thing in this country. It
is developing "labor commissioners,"
men who combine the lawyer and gen-
eral in one. They are well paid. Re-
cently one of them, receiving \$10,000
a year, conducted the fight against the
litho unions on the eight hour issue.
The result was practically a lock-out,
in which defeat was administered to
the craft organizations. The "labor
commissioner" who thus "settled the
labor problem" in the litho industry,
had but a few months previously also
"settled" it, in the leading centres of
the clothing industry, such as Rochester,
where he broke the back of the A. F.
of L. Garment Workers' Union.

The "Railroad Trainmen's Journal"
had better wake up to this new ten-
dency on the part of certain elements
within the capitalist class. It is a dan-
gerous tendency—dangerous in that it
proves the falsity of the doctrine of the
mutual interests of capital and labor,
which the "Railroad Trainmen's Jour-
nal" expounds. Once that doctrine is
overthrown, the function of the Gompers'
type of trades unionism as the
greatest bulwark against Socialism in
this country, will be ended. Then true
unionism will prevail—the revolutionary
unionism of the Industrial Workers of
the World, which teaches that the em-
ployed and the employing classes have no-
thing in common, and urges organization
by industries instead of craft, in order
that the entire working class may take
and hold the means of production and
distribution by locking out the capital-
ist class.

No wonder the "Railroad Trainmen's
Journal" is sorely distressed; it instinc-
tively sees in the open capitalist hostility
to the prevailing type of craft union
the future growth and supremacy of
the revolutionary industrial union.

The manner in which the French gov-
ernment suppressed the Midi revolt,
should cause those inclined to discord
political action, to stop and reflect.

J. B. Corey, the uncle of the President
of the Steel Corporation, is reported to
have said: "It's these theatre actresses
that cause all the trouble" with the
young married and unmarried mil-
lionaires. An original thinker this Corey
is. The millionaires produce the "ac-
tresses," and they are guiltless of the
reffer pranks that the actresses play
upon the millionaires.

Will there ever be an end to the crop
of scandals in Carnegie's plantation,
Pittsburgh?—First it is Corey, then
Thaw, then Thaw's cousin, then a num-
ber of others and now Maj. Harper
thods Levi De Wolf, both wealthy
members of the American Republican
Club. The shooting is the result of "a
scandal which will stir Pittsburgh so-
ciety"—so runs the report.

Old wealthy man, Thomas Walters,
loses his wealth and thereupon sends his
life after it by suicide; another wealthy
man, Rosenheimer, loses his life on ac-
count of his wealth. If this is not a cra-
nel-promoting social system, then there
never was a Bedlam.

CONVERSATION No. 7

[Under this head will be reproduced
a series of conversations that were
either listened to or partaken in by the
editor of The People in the company
of the capitalist passengers whom he
met in the Pullmans in the course of
his recent extensive tour in the West.]

The Ogden Express north to Butte,
Mont., was stalled several hours on the
morning of March 23rd at Pocatello, Ida.,
where it was to take in the passengers
destined north and who arrived on the
Portland Express from the West. Among
these passengers was the Editor of The
People. He spent the time taking a
stroll. The walk led him to a sentinel
box in which sat in solitary confinement
an old man "watching the crossing." The
conversation that ensued elicited the
information contained in the following
condensed form:

"The Mormons are quite numerous in
this Southern part of Idaho. I'm no
Mormon. But the truth be told, the
Mormons are good people. One hears
a deal about their polygamous practices.
The people who have most to say about
that, I have noticed, are people well
known to be none too chaste. See that
row of houses on the other side of the
road? [Pointing to a long tree-sheltered
road lined with cozy cottages.] Well,
you can tell which of them are kept by
Mormons, and which of them are not.
The ones that look clean, with fences in
repair, and well trimmed shrubbery—
they are kept by Mormons. If you see
any house that looks neglected you may
be sure no Mormon lives there. Other
people also keep their houses neat, but
not always. The Mormons always do.
They are given a start from the central
treasury in Salt Lake. When they need
help they get it. Whether that destroys
their self-reliance? I should think not.
It promotes their self-reliance. They
have happy faces. My daughter lives
next door to a Mormon family. She
tells me they can be told apart from our
people. They have not the worried look
our people have. Incentive? All the
incentive in the world. How they treat
their hands. They drive close bargains.
They get their money's worth for every
cent of wages they pay. Their hands
are generally Mormon. Makes no differ-
ence to them; they work them all alike.
The Church furnishes the hands, and
then sets up the hands independent."
Mormonism is not Socialism.

A private letter from Boise contains
this passage:

"There is only one real fear of de-
velopments here. Orchard is paraded
about so much that it looks like an
actual challenge for some fanatic to
take a shot at him; and if a fanatic
won't, what is to hinder a hidden Pin-
kerton to do it? Something of the sort
seems to be the last card the pro-
secution has up its sleeves to save its
face, and have a pretext to have Hay-
wood murdered off-hand."

The Japanese war cloud persists in
darkening the horizon ever more threat-
eningly. The naval demonstration on
the Pacific coast is but a lowering there-
of, presaging the closeness of the com-
ing storm. The United States will have
to pay the penalty for "the peace of
Portsmouth," that disreputable episode,
which cheated Russia of liberty, and
Japan of important Chinese ports. It
doesn't profit a so-called republic to in-
terfere with progress and the world
markets of an industrial competitor.
Trouble is bound to ensue.

All the roads of the Standard Oil of-
ficials lead to Chicago. Where the anti-
trust prosecution against them will lead,
is recorded in the history of the anti-
trust movement—nowhere. Trusts in-
crease and multiply in spite of the vari-
ous attempts to prevent them from doing
so. They are the outcome of competi-
tion, and inevitable. Socialism—by
cutting out their objectionable features,
to wit, private ownership—will turn
them to social advantage, and end the
problems to which they give rise.

Two prostrations by heat were re-
corded yesterday. From now on we
may be prepared for increasingly long
lists of workmen and women appar-
ently overcome by high temperature and
humidity, but really victims of malnu-
trition, intense labor, and worry for the
morning. To such a combination of
causes the heat comes merely as the last
straw.

A sword of honor bearing the en-
graving: "The citizens of New York in
1848 to Gen. Henry Moses Judah" landed
in a pawn shop, not via burglars who
stole it, but via a son of the late Gen-
eral. When bourgeois try to ape the
ways of feudal military honors, the
monkey never fails to peep through—
sometimes almost on the spot, as when
this son pawned his own father's sword
of honor.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

DODGING THE ISSUE

BRICKLAYERS ASK FOR INFORMATION AND RECEIVE DOGMATIC AS-
SERTION INSTEAD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The first article below appeared in
the Bricklayer and Masons' Journal of
May, 1907. The other two are correspond-
ence relative to the same. The writer
asks of the I. W. W. or the S. L. P.
to state first what actions in full that
said I. W. W. took against the I. W. W.
and what request, if any, did the I. W.
W. of Goldfield make to said I. W. W.

Yours fraternally,

John M. Francis.

Duquoin, Ill., July 6.

P. S. Industrial Bulletin please copy.

(Article.)

GOLDFIELD UNION VICTORIOUS.

The I. W. W. Fails To Disrupt Our
Union.

Recently, the Industrial Workers of
the World of Goldfield, Nevada, de-
manded that our subordinate union
located there take out a charter of af-
filiation with that body. The union
immediately communicated this fact to
General Secretary Dobson and asked for
advice in the matter. The answer was
that under no consideration should No.
3, Nevada, give any recognition what-
ever to the demands of the officials of
the Industrial Workers' organization. This
refusal was followed up by an im-
mediate withdrawal of the laborers who
were attending the brickies and the
masons, and who, it appears, were or-
ganized under the Industrial Worker's
Union. Temporarily a stoppage of work
ensued. Our union was then ordered
to leave no stone unturned to defeat
the object of its assailants and so ear-
nestly did our Goldfield members work
in this direction that within a short time
the laborers decided to get from under
the tyrannical rulings of the Industrial
Workers of the World and return to
work. We understand that the Indus-
trial Workers of the World people are
down and out and that trade union
principles prevail in the City of Goldfield.

The following letter was recently re-
ceived from Secretary Hill of our Gold-
field union: "I am pleased to inform
you that the labor troubles have been
satisfactorily adjusted here and all the
mines are now re-opened, so that the
I. W. W. are practically down and out
here in this town. There were a few
good jobs kept back owing to the trou-
ble and they are likely to go on now.
I think this will be a good season for
us. It is a bad town for bricklayers,
owing to the inability of getting good
clay to make bricks. They have to be
imported from Reno. There is only one
brick job in town. The stone can be
had in abundance so it makes more work
for stonemasons than bricklayers."

(Correspondence.)

I.

Du Quoin, Ill., June 21, 1907.

Editor The Journal.

I see an article in the Journal for
May on page one headed "Goldfield
Union Victorious. The I. W. W. Fails
to Disrupt Our Union."

You say, in the first place, that re-
cently the I. W. W. demanded of our
subordinate union to take out a charter
of affiliation with them. I am informed
that the I. W. W. did not stand for
affiliation but for all laborers in a given
industry to be in one industrial union,
i. e., centralization.

Second—You say the union immedi-
ately communicated this fact to General
Secretary Dobson and asked for advice in
the matter, and the answer was that
under no consideration should No. 3,
Nev., give any recognition whatever to
the demands of the I. W. W.

In the list of unions and secretaries
I fail to find any No. 3 for Goldfield,
but I find No. 2, Goldfield, and No. 3,
Tonopah.

Third—You say this refusal was fol-
lowed up by an immediate withdrawal
of the laborers who were tending the
brickies and the masons and who, it
appears, were organized under the I.
W. W. union. Temporarily a stoppage
of work ensued. Our union was then
ordered to leave no stone unturned to
defeat the I. W. W., etc., and so earnest-
ly did our members work in this direc-
tion that within a short time the labor-
ers decided to get from under the I.
W. W. and return to work. And the
following letter was recently received
from Secretary Hill of our Goldfield
union: "I am pleased to inform you
that the labor trouble has been satis-
factorily adjusted here and all the mines
are now re-opened so that the I. W. W.
are practically down and out here in this
town. There were a few good jobs
kept back, owing to the trouble and
they are likely to go on now. I think
this will be a good season for us, etc.,
etc."

Now, I want to ask several questions:
What have the mines out to do with the

question referred to at the commence-
ment of this article, i. e., affiliation?
Was there a great strike on in that
town, as I am informed from several
sources? Did the I. W. W. ask our
members to co-operate with them against
the master class? Did our members
actually scab on the I. W. W.? Did
our national officers advise that? Did
Sam Gompers give a charter to tools
of the bosses to organize a carpenters'
union in order that they may scab on the
I. W. W.?

Now, I would like to have a fac-simile
of said charter, with date of issue and
the official correspondence and real docu-
mentary evidence, for we have got the
I. W. W. here to contend with and any
thing short of that will not do. They
(the I. W. W. advocates) know I am
writing this and if I get nothing but
words and assertions it will only
strengthen them, i. e., their principles
against us and they will brand the B.
& M. I. U. as scabs and liars.

I am also informed that the I. W. W.
is a voluntary organization and would
not make any set of men join their or-
ganization if they could and, in fact,
would let no man or set of men join
their organization unless they accepted
their principles in full.

Awaiting an early reply, I am, yours
for unionism,

H. A. Longshore,
Member L. U. 59.

II.

Executive Board of the Bricklayers'
and Masons' International Union
Of America.Secretary's Office,
Room 306, Unity Building.

P. O. Box 287.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 28, 1907.

Mr. H. A. Longshore,
Du Quoin, Ill.,

Dear Sir and Brother,

In answer to yours of the 21st would
state that so far as we are concerned
the trouble with the Industrial Workers
of the World in Goldfield is closed and
we have no explanations to make.

In conclusion, I would say that we
demand that the Industrial Workers
of the World keep their hands off our
trades union movement generally. In
the matter to which you have reference
instead of us trying to scab on the I. W.
W., they attempted to scab on the B.
& M. I. U., simply because our members
refused to take out a charter and become
a part of the I. W. W.

This is all we have to say on the mat-
ter.Yours fraternally,
Wm. Dobson,
Secretary of the B. & M. I. U.

Two physicians have been suspended
from the employ of the city and may be
prosecuted by the S. P. C. A. for perform-
ing an operation on two puppies, to create
an artificial "Siamese twin" creature. An
eleven-year-old boy is dead, having ac-
cidentally seized a highly charged electric
cable, strung without permission by the
New York Central along its poles. Yet the
officials of the N. Y. C. are not to be sus-
pended.

News comes from Havana of the final
victory of the tobacco workers in their
gigantic six months' struggle. Gompers
went to Havana a while ago, but found it
useless to stay there. Putting two and
two together, the American cigarworkers
should know what to do with Gompers.

The confident prediction by Ernest Judet,
editor of the French Nationalist organ, of
an eventual war between the United States
and Japan in the far East, is a refreshing
whiff of frankness, after the soft-soapy
denials issued daily from Washington.
It takes more than presidential pitching
of hay at Oyster Bay to avert the effects of
international capitalist development.

Frank Vanderlip, who foresaw the panic
of 1903 many months in advance of its
arrival and sounded the warning, is
again prophesying. He declares, "Amer-
ica faces a depression era." He asks,
"Will it be but a dip lasting but a
few months; or is the whole business
structure fronting a danger as vast as
our prosperity has been?" Such are
the questions which the uncertainties
of capitalism, due to the robbery of
labor of the greater part of the wealth
it produces, gives rise. Under Socialism,
where labor will receive all that it pro-
duces and be able to buy back the same,
such a thing as uncertainty and panic
as a result of too much prosperity will
disappear. Then, when the race is too
prosperous, it will stop wealth produc-
tion and enjoy itself amid the super-
abundance of its own labor, without any
fear or trembling.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-
THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What's all
this talk flying around about the "class
struggle," I'd like to know?

UNCLE SAM—The class struggle
means the struggle of the economic ne-
cessities of one class against the economic
privileges of another class. Would you
deny that the capitalist class is enjoying
privileges which the economic necessities
of the class of the proletariat cannot
tolerate?

B. J.—I guess that's so.

U. S.—That being so, the class strug-
gle between the two exists—the one
struggling to preserve its privileges, the
other compelled to struggle to overthrow
its foe or go down.

B. J. (pensive)—Yes, there is a class
struggle, no mistake about that, but—
U. S.—What now?

B. J.—But it is not absolutely neces-
sary that the cause of the proletariat
be upheld by the proletarians, nor that
the cause of the capitalists be upheld
by the capitalists. You know how some
non-proletarians are championing the
cause of the proletariat; can't you con-
ceive of the reverse, of proletarians up-
holding the cause of the capitalists?

U. S.—Most assuredly I can; the "pure
and simple" labor misleaders—the Gom-
perses, the O'Connells, the Mahons, the
Stones and such others—are doing so
right along.

B. J.—Then, I say, it is senseless to
judge a movement from the element
that runs it.

U. S.—Even so, you err. Your pre-
mises are right, but your conclusions
are wrong. The theory of the class
struggle begins and ends with the dem-
onstration of the fact that the present
social movement involves the struggle
between the economic class interests of
the class that is stripped of property
and the class privileges of the class that
has sponged up all property. If a mem-
ber of the capitalist class upholds the
economic interests of the proletariat, he
stands squarely upon the class struggle
against capitalism; vice versa, if a mem-
ber of the proletariat upholds the econ-
omic interests of the capitalist class, he
stands upon the principle of capitalism.
The test in each case is: what principles
does a man maintain?

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—Now, then, the movement that
lays stress upon the tax question, the
expansion question, the China question,
etc., is a capitalist and not a proletarian
movement. It gives no thought to the
wage question. Its mind is taken up
with capitalist economics. Will you deny
that?

B. J.—Guess I can't.

U. S.—That's the reason I pronounce
none of these movements a wage work-
er's movement. The non-wage worker
who talks capitalist economics and is
busy about capitalist issues is not on
the side of the workers. The question
is not whether certain Socialist leaders
such as Lafargue, Bebel, Ferri and others
are of the proletariat or not. The
question is whether the doctrines these
men preach are proletarian or capitalist
doctrines. They preach proletarian doc-
trines, and that places them and their
movement fully on the side of the prole-
tariat.

B. J.—Y-e-s.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BEHIND THEIR OWN SIGNATURES AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

NEWS FROM THE FAR NORTH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I write from this place so that you may know where I am at in this kind of the North. As I am working on a boat at present, you understand that I have a good chance to spread the good tidings of the modern labor movement. I expect to have a lot of books in by the time I get back to Fairbanks.

I may have a chance to go to Dawson, Yukon Territory. If I do I shall hold some meetings there. There are three comrades on the boat, Albert Kline, H. L. Brincherhoff, and myself. I met Comrade Philip Schuch at Deches on his way to Inaco, and Comrade G. Gaviet at Kaltag, on his way to Neme. They are all members of the Tanana Socialist Educational Society.

The comrades at Fairbanks are now building a headquarters for the club. It is going to be a good recruiting station for the revolutionary movement. As to the strike in Fairbanks, I have no news until we get back up the Yukon river. Then I shall let the readers of The People know. I am getting subs for The People and the I. W. W. Bulletin right along and will send on a few in about a week.

Yours for Socialism and freedom,
Carl Starkenberg.
St. Michael, Alaska, June 13.

WIKER S. P. PRIVATE EDITORSHIP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am sending you a copy of the Wheeling "Majority," a weekly so-called labor paper, started here some three months ago, and owned by an individual by the name of Hilton, who is also its editor. That Hilton is editing this paper for his own, and not for the benefit of the working class, whose interests he claims to represent, was most strikingly demonstrated by its first issue which contained many an unfair advertisement; and while the first issue appearing contained eight pages, not a single reference was made in that first issue to the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case. Did Hilton fear to displease his advertisers?

While it may be interesting to know that Walter H. Hilton, Editor, has been the leading member of the S. P. in this city—the S. P. Section here claimed over one hundred members last year, but is non-existent to-day—this S. P. socialist performed the great feat of editing the "Majority" for more than three months, not a single word referring to Socialism and its principles appearing in that time.

Yours for the Revolution,
David Hochwald.
Wheeling, W. Va., July 1.

A TYPICAL INCIDENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This afternoon I was standing and waiting for a car in front of the palatial residence of J. Oliver, the farm implement manufacturer; and next to Studebaker of the wagon company of that name, the biggest capitalist in the city. Two workmen, father and son, were also waiting.

I remarked to one of them, "Surely the men who built that magnificent palace do not live in it?" The father thereupon answered, "As long as workmen will permit ideas to live in such places that long will they dwell in hovels."

I found out that he was a member of the Socialist Party of Ohio, but not in accord with its support of capitalist trade unions, and a great admirer of the I. W. W.

They asked for S. L. P. and I. W. W. literature; and I agreed to send them some. They promise to be good material for both organizations.

D. Rudick.
South Bend, Ind., June 19.

ON ELECTING DELEGATES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It is strange but true that the workmen have not yet learned to elect uncompromising, class conscious men as delegates to their national convention, where they are supposed to convene in the interest of the wage slaves, to agree and enact laws that will have the effect of overthrowing the wage system; to unite the working class instead of slaughtering them; to bring them together on the industrial field, which means solidarity on the political field. But, no, such is not the case; they elect men that talk but do not act. They elect men that act as sub-leutenants to Gompers and Mitchell. They are paid to disagree and wrangle over everything that is said to the detriment of the working class; they instead of lead the working class. They do as Chas. Mahoney

acting president of the W. F. of M., would have done, if he dared—sell the miners to the highest bidder—to the robbing or exploiting class.

They make great efforts to revive the old trades union which is dying and about to be buried. In its place we have already a union called the Industrial Workers of the World, whose aim is to solidify all the workers in one union. Any workman who opposes that which opposes the solidarity of the working class; and is an unwise and uninformed fool. He is easily led by labor fakirs and traitors, with far reaching effect.

This very day there are hundreds, yes, thousands, of able men striving and struggling in the City of Goldfield for a job. I have talked to many idle men. They say that "the I. W. W. has killed this place"; yet it is growing enormously. All they have in mind is the nursing of a job. They do not care for the idea that this giant infant, the I. W. W., is a "Trust Buster"—its aim is to bust the "Job Trust", commonly called the pure and simple trades union, which has so successfully helped to whip the working class into submission.

Let Industrial Unionism be the slogan.

Yours to the end,
Thomas Dickman.
Goldfield, Nevada, June 23.

S. P. PAPERS AND THE UNION MOVEMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Some members of this Section have endeavored to organize the barbers of New York under the banner of the I. W. W.

After the first success in organizing several hundreds of Italian barbers, they attempted to get into the Union the Jewish workmen of the same trade and made arrangements together with the New York organizer of the I. W. W., to hold a mass meeting in the lower East Side to further their purpose.

At the mass meeting intervened some Jewish young men, who denounced the I. W. W. with all sorts of false arguments. But as soon as the true principles of the I. W. W. were explained to them, they admitted that they shared such principles, that they had been deceived, and that henceforth they would do their best to induce their fellow workers to join the I. W. W.

Then being asked where they had learned so many lies about the I. W. W., the young men said that they had read them in the Jewish paper, the Daily "Forward."

Without the confirmation of these misled workmen we knew of the trivial and scandalous means used by all the S. P. papers against the I. W. W., and we wish hereby to protest against the conduct of the S. P. and its papers, which is intended to oppose the revolutionizing of the labor movement in America, by cowardly upholding reactionary organizations, preventing thereby the formation of class consciousness and delaying the freedom of the working class!

Yours fraternally,
John Di Gregorio, Sec.
Harlem Section, Italian Socialist Federation.
New York, July 2.

PROPAGANDA AMID PAIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am sending five subscriptions for the Weekly People, the result of my stay at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. Comrade Boyle kept me supplied with the Daily People, which the ear patients read to the eye patients, with the above result.

M. J. Hoar.
Worcester, Mass., June 20.

THE BURNING QUESTION

—OF—

TRADES UNIONISM

—By—

DANIEL DE LEON

The author goes into a searching analysis of unionism, showing the mistakes which have been incurred, and setting forth the correct tactics for the economic organizations of labor.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

JAGER'S AGITATION

In Chicago Fruitful of Good Results To the S. L. P.

Chicago, Ill., July 8.—Since the last few weeks I am actively engaged in outdoor propaganda work in the city of Chicago.

As it is very warm, only outdoor meetings are held. Besides my own meetings, I herewith report that a number of others were held in the interest of the S. L. P.

So far I held about sixteen all told. Success characterized all of them.

The attendance is large, the demand for literature greater than ever and the recruiting of new members exceeds the expectation of the section.

While the work is arduous, owing to the number of car crossings, it is well repaid by the results obtained.

Questions are put at almost all of the meetings and the questioner usually approves of the answer.

The Socialist Party is not at all satisfied with my work. One of its members told me last night that I ought not to speak Socialism in Chicago, because I am a New Yorker and don't know the conditions of this city.

I didn't know that Socialism was a different thing in a different city. I showed aside Marx, Engels, De Leon and others and I will devote my time to studying Chicago Socialism, a la the Socialist Party brand.

A week ago Sunday we were to hold a meeting on a certain corner and the meeting was announced a Sunday before. The Salvation Army always holds forth on that corner from 7 to 8:30 p. m. While we were waiting for them to leave I learned that the S. P. advertised a day before that they would hold a meeting on that corner with Coop, their candidate for mayor in the last campaign, as principal speaker. This was a trick to get us off the corner—as no two meetings are permitted to be held on one square.

We opened our meeting first. A young fellow somewhat intoxicated began to interrupt. Coop came, and thinking that the S. P. had captured the corner and mistaking me for a member of his party, he began to push the fellow out of the crowd. To this I had no objection whatsoever. But no sooner than I saw that he had the fellow out, when I began to wind up my argument and as loud as I could ended with the following: "And these are the principles advocated by our organization, the Socialist Labor Party."

Had I thrown a bomb at poor Coop it would have surprised him less. With his mouth wide open, he stood there gazing at me. He would have done anything to have that intoxicated fellow there again.

Shortly after Coop opened a meeting across the street. I challenged him to a debate a number of times, but he ignored me. I then continued with my address. His audience soon deserted him. He then played his last card by accepting the challenge.

It was not a regularly conducted debate as there was no special time allotted. I will not give my opinion, but I will report that a member of the Socialist Party that was present, cried out, in the presence of all: "I am ashamed of my party. I'll join the Socialist Labor Party right now!"

He proposed himself that night. On that night it was announced that I would speak there the following Sunday, that is, last night.

Again we opened our meeting and they came after and opened theirs. Another speaker was brought for this occasion. I challenged him also. He ignored me. Then he challenged me. I accepted. He became frightened and shouted, "Some other time." This set everybody laughing.

I then told my audience that while the S. P. was ready and willing to drag the name of Socialism to the gutter and put it to ridicule the S. L. P. honors it and stands at all times ready to crown it with the efforts of its membership.

I invited those present to a corner below, and there we had a peaceful meeting till eleven p. m. Then the speaker of the S. P., Dr. Herr Knopfnagel, came to our meeting with his followers. Their presence caused the sale of 21 pamphlets "The New Jersey Unity Conference"—that is all I had with me—and other literature. One man joined the Party. A debate was arranged for Sunday next. Besides that, a member of the S. P., Ed. Evenson, put up 10 cents against my three dollars if I disprove his statement that Haywood was never a delegate to the convention of the I. W. W.

I urged this on and explained to the audience that it is not the money that is involved, but the fact that the Socialist Party membership resort to falsehoods to discredit the Socialist Labor Party. The above statement will be passed upon at next Sunday's meeting by the audience. Yours for the Social Revolution.
Henry Jager.

HAMILTON PHOTOGRAPHED

GOLDFIELD SCAB-HERDER TRIES TO BAMBOOZLE PORTLAND WORKERS, WITH BAD RESULTS TO HIMSELF.

Portland, Ore., July 4.—Yeast is starting to ferment in this western burg, especially since the advent of M. Grant Hamilton, Gen. organizer of the A. F. of L., notorious as a scab-herder and late of Goldfield fame, who silently blew into town, to nurse into life the sick and despondent Craft Unionist. Learning of his presence local 92 I. W. W. challenged him to debate, both in person, and through the press. Secy. Smith and the writer called on McDonald of "Labor Press" and, in the presence of Hamilton and lesser lights, asked him to publish the challenge. He refused, informing us that Hamilton would speak at an open meeting Friday night on the Goldfield labor troubles. Then he might consider it. Hamilton tore the challenge up.

The meeting was held at Trades Assembly hall, so we boys attended. It was an up-to-date show especially arranged for the occasion, the trap fixed as they heped for us to fall in. In front of the speaker's stand was unfurled the American flag, behind which sat the chairman McKinney with a broad grin. The show opened with a few remarks by the chair. The first stunt was by Price of the Printers, who spoke on the beauties of a scabby label; followed by Fitzgerald of the Cigarmakers, who gave the prelude to Hamilton's address by closing his pure and simple speech with a reference to "the despicable I. W. W."

The chairman then, with great solemnity introduced the great and fearless champion of organized labor. He arose, straightened himself out, buckled on his armor, as the knights of old, to tear out the vitals of the I. W. W. and W. F. M. This modern pin-head Samson began with bluster. He would not tolerate for an instant questions or interruptions; wrote them on paper, and if he saw fit, he would answer. It was the biggest attempt at bluff I had ever witnessed.

Hamilton then gave in brief his story of the Western Labor Union, its socialist tendencies, with a roast of Ed Boyce, and the bitter denunciation of the W. F. M. for raising hell wherever they got a foothold, and then calling on the A. F. of L. for assistance; which contributed to their support to the tune of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and all this time they were fighting with might and main the only legitimate organization of labor the A. F. of L.

"The ingrates"—denouncing Haywood, Debs, De Leon and Hagerty, as disrupters; and of starting the Wonder Workers of the World—to destroy the only bona fide labor organization. "Surely you the Gods would destroy, they first make mad," said Hamilton and advised his hearers to shun as they would a viper these disrupters of the home, religion, family and patriotism.

Here he launched out on the Goldfield troubles, saying it was not a fight of employers against their employees, but labor against labor; that he had received notice with skull and cross bones attachment to leave town; but, though holding notes in his hand, this note did not materialize.

In glowing terms he spoke of the Editor of the Goldfield Sun, who put in big bold type, "Come on you curs," but admitted with sorrow that this individual was put out of business.

The house clapped long and hard when Hamilton said he had been accused of being a labor fakir, second to none outside of Sammy Gompers. This he did not deny either for himself nor Sammy, and it was an A. F. of L. card holder who accused him when quiet came, stated that a system of terrorism was in vogue that had no parallel in the annals of savagery. Every crime imaginable was laid at the door of the I. W. W. and the W. F. M. The Carpenters' Union had to keep armed guard around their headquarters to protect it from being blown up, as every man must join the I. W. W. or leave town.

Hamilton then falsely said, Preston had deliberately walked up to Silva's restaurant, opened the door and shot Silva dead, he referred to the bloody Sunday demonstration, pointing to the flag, "the emblem of freedom and equal rights" was conspicuous by its absence.

One of the most dastardly acts committed by the I. W. W. was the initiation into the W. F. M. No. 220 of a woman of the Red light District. Here he showed alleged receipt for \$5.00, signed by Secretary Willis. At this point a member of the Cooks and Waiters Union A. F. of L. from Denver arose and said, "I can't stand for that kind of talk and not be allowed to answer back. I am from Goldfield. I want to go out."

The waiter later told me he was shipped from Denver as a union man to go to Goldfield to work; but did not know he was to take the place of the I. W. W., that he and a number of his mates refused to scab.

After dwelling on this subject to a finish, Hamilton told of how he and six hundred true and loyal union men of the A. F. of L., with the merchants and mine operators, "brought order out of chaos and scattered this vile band of anarchists and socialists to the four winds." Hamilton said he was proud of the service he had rendered to his God and country; that he had never yet met with defeat and would devote all his time and energy to destroy every vestige of these infamous organizations, the I. W. W. and the W. F. M.

But notwithstanding all his boast and bluster, Hamilton was in a quandary several times, whether to give up in disgust or whether to breast the storm of disapproval he met with. At every other sentence he would bellow, "Cut that out. I am a pretty good fellow, but cut it out," and threateningly walked down the aisle. The more threatening he became, the more he was applauded, till they had him nearly all in. This was the only way the audience had of expressing their disapproval of the insults and lies this Hessian hurled at the working class. And this he gave as reason for refusing to hear the other side and debate the question, this hypocrite who wound up his address by appealing to his Americanism, spirit of fairness and, in the strongest language he could command, to their religion and patriotism: how like Harry Orchard, which brought into bold relief once more, the truth uttered by Dr. Johnson, "Patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel."

Yours for Industrial Freedom,
Geo. Reed.

I. W. W. TEXTILE STRIKE

ON IN RHODE ISLAND—FANCY WORSTED WEAVERS OPPOSE 2 LOOM SYSTEM.

Mapleville, R. I., July 9.—There is a strike on here. 180 weavers are out; about 500 workers are involved. The following circular has been issued:—

"An injury to one is an injury to all."

TEXTILE WORKERS, ATTENTION!

"Fellow Workers:

"We, the Weavers of the Coronet Worsted Co. of Mapleville, R. I., went out on strike June 26th against the 2 loom system on fancy worsted. Practically all the other workers following, with the result that the mills are now completely tied up.

"Fellow workers, we realize that if the 2 loom system is forced upon us, it is only a matter of time when it will be forced upon the other workers throughout the textile industry, with the result that ONE weaver will do the work of TWO, and the demand for weavers will fall by almost one-half. Then, while some weavers are slaving their lives away producing wealth for a class who 'weave not, neither do they spin,'

"Altogether out of keeping with the rest of the building" is the comment of Lawson Purdy on the plaster ornaments substituted for marble in the Hall of Records. When will the working class

other weavers will be trapping the country, searching in vain for work. This fierce competition in the labor market would in time compel us to run TWO looms for less than we are getting for running one now. Therefore, feeling that this is your battle as well as ours, we call upon you to support us in this strike.

"Send all contributions to ULRIC A. POULIN, treasurer of strike committee, Box 131, Mapleville, R. I.

"An itemized account of all money received and expended will be published after the strike."

The strikers appeal to The People readers who are textile workers. The solidarity shown by them, is worthy of support and the results of a victory here cannot be foretold.

The strikers intend to go back to work ORGANIZED, 150 having joined the Industrial Workers of the World. Organizer James P. Thompson is here to help us win this strike. All textile workers will realize the importance of this strike.

of the country realize that the parasitic capitalist class, and its reflexes, the grafting capitalist political parties, are "altogether out of keeping" with the rest of the industrial edifice and hurl them off their backs.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-MAN ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE ANSWERED THAT COME IN AFTER THE LAST LETTER. ALL LETTERS MUST GIVE A HOME PHONE NUMBER AND ADDRESS.

T. J. T., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Impossible to prove a negative. The way to do is demand of the worthy S. P. man an instance in which The People goes beyond battering the false economic or sociologic doctrines advanced by clergymen.

E. B., COLUMBUS, O.—Don't give up writing. Try again.

A. D. B., WHEELING, W. VA.—The way to win success is to earn it. The flabbergasting against "capitalist tyrants" will never earn success.

J. C., DETROIT, MICH.—Irritated by long living in the prison-house of old unvarying laws, what else are the Russian peasants to do than kick the traces?

A. L., NEW YORK.—Your conclusions are all correct. They flow logically from your premises. But your premises are in each instance incorrect. You have been misinformed concerning the facts. For instance: Connolly was not removed from the Sub-Committee by the N. E. C. on the ground of insubordination to the orders of the N. E. C. He was removed on the ground that, as proved to the satisfaction of six out of seven members of the N. E. C., he made a false report to the New Jersey Convention of the transactions of the N. E. C. in January. If "insubordination", that is, failure to "adequately" live up to the national feature of the new scheme—if that had been the cause of his removal then the

bulk of the Sub-Committee should and would also have been removed. They were not.

S. S. R., LAWRENCE, MASS.—First—Benjamin Kidd's works are worth reading. Though the man is no Socialist he has a thinking head.

Second—George Guntton is a literary prostitute. He is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company to spread false information in favor of the Trust. His works are simply worthless.

C. B. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Unless a man must he should join no craft Union.

J. D., CRESCO, PA.—Write to the Librarian of Congress for the documents. No cost attached.

W. A., CHICAGO, ILL.—The objection to starting fisheries along Virginia and Carolina was raised by Jefferson. He opposed commerce and regarded agriculture with the higher favor.

S. A., BERKELEY, CAL.—The cartoon is fine and shall be named "Orchard's Lost Bomb."

W. W. C., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; R. R. L., NEW CANAAN, CONN.; A. H. B., PORTLAND, ORE.; H. T. S., TONOPAH, NEV.; F. R. SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.; C. R. GALVESTON, TEX.; M. S., NEW YORK; P. K., CARTHAGE, MO. W. C. H., ST. PAUL, MINN.; F. J. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—Matter received.

MOVING FUND.

Returns Show Another Good Addition Thereto—Send In Lists, To Close Up Fund.

A number of lists are still out. Those who can get no more funds, on their lists should turn them in. Those who can get more contributions should make a concerted effort to collect them and turn in the lists. Let us co-operate in this and not have the closing up of the fund go into the indefinite future after all the lists are finally called in.

Amounts Received:	
List 47, Indianapolis, Ind.	
"Cash".....	\$.50
California, Los Angeles, J. G. Robinson, 50c.; E. Adler, 25c.; F. Bower, \$1; M. Roberts, 50c.; G. Anderson, \$1; A. Demuth, \$2; O. Senall, \$1; J. Lavignini, \$1; J. Holler, \$3; J. Kolach, \$3; California, Shawmut, E. E. Romner, \$2; California, Victorville, J. Sanderson, \$5.....	20.25
Colorado, Pueblo, J. Frank, ..	1.00
Connecticut, Mystic, M. Clobby	2.00
Kentucky, Mayfield, G. Nance	1.00
Michigan, Detroit, A. Kleins, 25c.; H. Ritcher, \$2.....	2.25
Massachusetts, Pittsfield, S. L. P. Section.....	5.00
Minnesota, St. Paul, A. Louwett.....	1.50
New Hampshire, Center Barnstead, D. S. Law.....	.50
New York, Huntington, L. I. A. Courson, \$6.40; New York, New York City, \$4rd and 38th A. D.'s, S. L. P. \$2.75; 14th A. D., \$1; New York, Yonkers, P. Jacobson, \$12.50.....	22.15
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, W. Berks, \$1; V. Lieberman, \$3; Pennsylvania, Scranton, J. Kirn, 50c.....	4.50
Texas, Houston S. L. P. Section.....	10.00
Washington, Elma, E. Clement, 25c.; Myrtle Clement, 25c.; Washington, Fort Angeles, A. Anderson, \$2.....	2.50
Total.....	74.15
Previously acknowledged ..	3,299.45
Grand total.....	\$3,373.60
A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas., Press Security League. Friday, July 12, 1937.	

We Can Supply
THE EASTERN QUESTION

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Each at \$2 Per Copy. Postage Prepaid.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY

EUGENE SUE

His Writings, Long Suppressed by the Usurping Class, Soon To Be Put Forth.

Comrade John Kircher, N. E. C. member from Ohio, while here this week ordered fourteen dollars worth of cloth books, mostly Sue stories. He has a bunch of orders for the next Sue story to come out. We are to start work on another of the stories at once, but we need more of the assistance, such as Comrade Kircher gives, and which you too can give. We have on our shelves "Gold Sickle," "Infant's Skull," "Iron Trevel" and "Pilgrim's Shell," books, which aside from the enlightenment they give the toiling masses, are keenly enjoyed by the average reader as well. Now we know that the average S. L. P. man, and woman too, has a circle of acquaintances outside of the movement; people who read and would appreciate such literature being brought to their attention. When you sell a book, a good book, for so little a price as is charged for these Sue stories, you are not putting yourself under obligation to the buyer, as is the case in other methods of raising funds for the Party's institutions. That there is no such sense of obligation is Comrade Kircher's experience in the numerous inquiries he gets as to "when is that next Sue book coming out?", and the fact that he already has a big batch of paid in advance orders for the next book.

Now, don't simply read this and comment on it. "How interesting," or "That's the way to do it," or conclude that Comrade Kircher has some heavenly ordained gift that enables him to do it. The thing to do is try it. Send on for some of the books, canvass your friends and we'll wager that you can dispose of the books.

Comrade Kircher accomplishes results by Work. When he came on here, he brought introductions from Cleveland people to their New York Friends and in the short intervals between N. E. C. session, Kircher was off to further the sale of another Sue book.

How many will take hold of this proposition and help get the Sue books off the shelves? In the faith that enough will do it to see us through we shall start printing a new one at once. The usurping class have too long managed to suppress Sue's brilliant contribution to literature, it will shine forth if you will but help.

FOR ONE DOLLAR

You can, if you live outside of New York City, get the DAILY PEOPLE for three months for One Dollar, or about a cent a day. No militant Socialist should be without the DAILY PEOPLE on the score of expense.

Send your subscription to-day.

THE DAILY PEOPLE.

at City Hall Plaza, New York

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Second Day, Evening Session.

The N. E. C. assembled for its evening session of July 8th at 7:30 p. m. A communication from the California S. E. C. was received.

Julius Eck of New Jersey moved that it be understood that any member of the N. E. C. sub-Committee has free access to any document which regularly comes before that body, and that Chas. Chase be sustained in his appeal on this point. Seconded by John Kircher of Ohio and carried unanimously.

A resolution introduced by D. E. Gilchrist and seconded by Kircher, read: Whereas, The N. E. C. has disapproved certain acts of the sub-Committee on the ground of such acts not being within the province of the sub-Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the N. E. C. accepts and validates all of those past acts of the sub-Committee with the understanding that in the future said committee will refer all matters of State, National and International importance to the N. E. C. Carried unanimously.

It was decided that hereafter the minutes of the sub-Committee be kept as those of the present N. E. C. meeting, by having all motions submitted in writing and signed by the mover and seconder and that a roll call vote be taken on all matter.

Attention is hereby called to last in last week's published report. As the sending of the Party archives to the Wisconsin University was the action of the old sub-Committee, and was approved by the last N. E. C. meeting, this sub-Committee was not held responsible.

In the matter of the request of the sub-Committee that Charles Chase be removed from it, it was resolved that, "whereas, the activity of Comrade Chase, which the N. E. C. sub-Committee complaints of, and for which reasons the N. E. C. sub-Committee asks the removal of that Comrade from the N. E. C. sub-Committee, has been substantially endorsed by the N. E. C. in every particular, therefore, be it resolved, that the N. E. C. holds that the removal of Comrade Chase is in no way justified." All voted in favor, except Jacobson, N. Y.

The committee on the amendment to the constitution to permit the admission of race federations reported, and the report was received, but owing to the lateness of the hour, action was deferred, and the Committee adjourned, to reassemble at 10 a. m. July 9.

Third Day's Session.
On Tuesday, July 9th, when the Committee was called to order, Chairman Gilchrist informed the body that a note from James Connolly, asking permission for the floor, to appeal from the decision of the New Jersey membership recalling him from the N. E. C. had been received. The request was granted and Connolly thereupon took the floor.

After a lengthy discussion it was moved by Kircher and seconded by Johnson to dismiss the appeal. It was carried with two dissenting opinions.

This consumed the morning session and adjournment followed till 2 o'clock. In the afternoon session communication from the Australian Socialist Labor Party was received requesting that the delegation of the S. L. P. of America to the Stuttgart Congress represent them also. The request was granted. Communications from the State convention of Pennsylvania and from Section Tacoma, Wash., were also received.

Here the meeting adjourned to reconvene at 7:30 p. m.

On Tuesday evening, July 9, the third session of the N. E. C. for the day was begun. The latter part of the afternoon and most of the evening were taken up by the discussion of "As To Politics," the position taken by the Editor in the matter, and D. E. Gilchrist's attitude toward the Editor. A motion by Eck, and seconded by Marek, read:

"As to the matter of the complaint by Gilchrist (Pa.) that the Editor of The People conducted the discussion on 'As To Politics' in an autocratic manner, in that he excluded the Party membership from participation, the Editor of The People represented—

"First—That the S. L. P. is not an Anarchist organization. It believes in leadership. Not being an autocratic organization, the S. L. P. reserves the power at any time to remove the leadership whom it elects to conduct any of its Departments. The People is one of these Departments, the Party's Editorial Department. A Department, no more than a ship, can be steered by a multiplicity of hands. The subject 'As To Politics' required systematic handling. This was impossible if every one was to participate in the early part of the debate, so long as the anti-political men had the floor.

"Second—That just so soon as that part of the discussion, requiring systematic handling, was over, the columns of The People were opened to all the

Party members who desired to express themselves, and that all those who availed themselves of the opportunity had their articles published.

"The N. E. C. dismisses the complaint of Gilchrist, and upholds the conduct of the Editor of The People."

The motion was carried.
Gilchrist and Jacobson asked to be allowed to go on record as not voting on this proposition, on the ground that if they voted "No" it would mean that they (Gilchrist and Jacobson) said in effect that they believed the S. L. P. was an anarchist organization.

A motion was passed and carried that the action of the Editor of The People, relative to the Gilchrist communications be sustained. Gilchrist asked to be recorded as refusing to vote on this motion on the ground that he did not make any formal complaint in this matter to the N. E. C.

The meeting adjourned to reconvene at 10 A. M. Wednesday, July 10.

Fourth Day's Session.

The morning session of July 10, was begun by the reading by De Leon of a letter from the International Socialist Bureau.

Moved by Kircher, seconded by Marek, That the N. E. C. instruct the National Secretary to forward to the International Bureau the answers submitted by the representative of the S. L. P. on the International Bureau and to inform the Bureau that the said answers are the answers of the N. E. C. Carried.

Jacobson, in order to avoid any misunderstanding, wished to be recorded that he voted to dismiss the appeal of Connolly, and that the motion carried was a substitute to a regular motion of his which stated that Connolly had made his appeal null and void by his action in New Jersey.

Moved by Johnson, seconded by Marek, That the N. E. C. recommend to the Labor News to accept and publish H. Bottema's translation of "What Means This Strike?" in Dutch if, or as soon as, the financial and mechanical powers so allow. Carried.

Moved by Marek, seconded by Kircher, That the N. E. C. instructs the National Secretary to inform Comrade Eide that the N. E. C. does not consider it advisable to publish his article on the Minnesota matter. Carried.

Communication from H. Schade, of Los Angeles, California, was received.

Moved by Johnson, seconded by Marek, That the N. E. C. instructs the National Secretary to answer Comrade Schade's letter communicating to him the sentiments expressed by the N. E. C. in session. Carried.

Discussion on Race Federations.
Motion by Gilchrist, seconded by Marek, That in the matter of admitting the Language Federations to membership in the S. L. P., that the proposed resolutions and amendments to the constitution be published in The People for discussion, additional amendments and suggestions, with the understanding that the whole matter be referred to the next National Convention of the S. L. P. for final discussion. Carried.

The manager's request that the committee go into Executive Session while hearing his report was granted. His report consumed the rest of the afternoon session.

At 8 P. M., July 10, the chairman called the National Executive Committee to order for the evening session.

Eck moved, and Helmer seconded his motion, That in the case of propositions, upon which the N. E. C. is to be polled, and which reach the N. E. C. through the office of the National Secretary, that the result of the poll must be in the hands of the National Secretary within thirty days after the date of the issue of such proposition. Carried.

The N. E. C. Sub-Committee was authorized to issue credentials to any party member in good standing who wishes to attend the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress.

Fifth Day's Session.

The morning session of July 11 was called to order at 9 A. M. John Kircher, of Ohio, submitted his most successful plan of selling Labor News literature, especially the Six books, and said that if his railroad expenses (only) were given him, he would explain his method to all sections in his state and those within a short radius outside of it. The National Secretary was instructed to pay such expenses.

Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, who was present, was given the floor when the resolution of Section Erie County, N. Y., urging the elimination of internal party matters from The People and the creation of a special bulletin for such publications, was introduced. He stated the reasons that induced that action to make the propositions, the advantages of its adoption and made a strong appeal in behalf of Section Erie County to have such bulletin, if found feasible, established as soon as possible.

Communication from Section Spokane was received and the National Secretary instructed to answer it.

The afternoon session was called to order at 3 P. M.

The vacancy in the Sub-Committee caused by Connolly's removal was filled by Kate of N. J. Crawford resigned from the Sub-Committee because he had accepted a position with the Labor News Co., and Jacobson resigned because he is a member of the N. E. C. These places were filled by Nils Malmberg, of New Jersey, and Edmund Seidel, of New York.

Moran and Olpp resigned from the Sub-Committee because they had accepted seats on the State Executive Committee, the National Executive Committee passing a resolution against a member occupying both offices. In their places were elected I. Weisberger, of N. Y., and Emil Muller, of Brooklyn.

The vacancy caused by Eck resigning from the Sub-Committee was filled by Woodhouse, of N. J.

The following resolution, moved by Olive M. Johnson and seconded by Joseph Marek, was carried:

Resolved, That propositions to come before the N. E. C., when in session, should come through the regular channels—the National party officers, the N. E. C. members, the Sub-Committee, through an elected committee, State Committees, or Sections in States where there are no State Committees or members-at-large in states where there are no State Committees." D. E. Gilchrist asked to be recorded as voting No on this motion on the ground that it is at variance with the party's National Constitution.

It was moved by Johnson, seconded by Marek and unanimously carried, That the N. E. C. recommends that Paul Augustus take the place of National Secretary Bohn while the National Secretary goes as delegate to Stuttgart, if elected.

It was moved by Gilchrist and seconded by Helmer, That exemption stamps be furnished the State Committees only in such amounts asked for by the State Executive Committee. Carried.

Moved, seconded, and carried, That the N. E. C. authorize the manager of the New York Labor News Co. to furnish the Weekly People at the cost of paper and ink wherever the Kuhn plan is being put in operation.

Moved, seconded and carried that all sections within two hours' ride from New York City be instructed to submit to the January session of the N. E. C. a list of names of all members whom they recommend for service on the Sub-Committee (giving their respective votes), and including also individual volunteers for that office.

Moved, seconded and carried that the price of the National Constitution of the Party, printed in the German language, be five cents (5c.) per copy in lots or single copy.

The minutes of this meeting of the N. E. C. held from July 7 to 11, were then read and adopted. D. E. Gilchrist and Peter Jacobson asked to be recorded as voting No on the motion to adopt the minutes on the ground that the minutes of the January meeting of the N. E. C. were exactly as recorded by Secretary Olpp and that the change was made in them by the action of two members, Johnson and Eck, who had not been present at the January meeting.

The committee then adjourned, feeling sure that the five days' session had been well spent.

Sydney Greenberg, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Payment is overdue on bills by many organizations and individual members. We haven't the force, time or money to be continually sending out reminders, and it should not be necessary for us to do so. Send on your remittances.

Do not send business for this office along with matter to the National Secretary. It is true he is in the same building, but those who send business for this office to him, can complicate matters just as though he were one hundred miles away. If there is no other way out of it but to send orders to us for Secretary Bohn and orders for us to him, then at least take the trouble to put the order of each on a separate sheet of paper.

DAY OF ROUT FOR PROSECUTION.
(Continued from page 1.)

Mrs. Gulbini also took the stand and denied what Reilly had said.

On cross-examination Gulbini said he had received \$325 as traveling expenses for coming to Boise to testify. He finally admitted that Reilly was at the scene of the explosion and might have been in his store.

The prosecution has brought here a whole array of witnesses to place in rebuttal—far more than they used in making the case. They have detectives galore, mining corporation officials and other "desirable citizens" in squads. They are arriving on every train and telegrams are being sent almost every hour of the day for other witnesses.

The defense will have a sur-rebuttal, whereby they will try secure admission of testimony hitherto inadmissible.

Wade R. Parks.

SECTION MILWAUKEE'S NEW OFFICERS.

The following are Section Milwaukee's new officers: Organizer, A. N. Koolshinsky; Rec. Sec'y, Albert Schabel; Fin. Sec'y, John Virthalter; People agent, Frank Wilke; Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung agent, Rochma Rabnick; Literary Agent, F. G. Krenica.

N. J. S. E. C.
Meeting held Sunday, June 30, at Helvetia Hall, Paterson; present: Buchner, Eck, Langraf, Leasing and Butterworth; Ball and Horkey absent. Buchner in the chair. The vote of the N. E. C. member was canvassed and resulted as follows:

	Com.	nolly.
Essex County	3	13
Hoboken	14	0
South Hudson Branch I	5	2
South Hudson Branch II	5	0
Pascale County	31	1
Plainfield	0	6
Member-at-large	1	0
Total	59	22

Secretary was instructed to issue credentials as N. E. C. member to Comrade Eck, and to notify National Secretary of Eck's election to the N. E. C.

The following resolution was received: Resolution adopted by Branch II, Section South Hudson, at meeting held June 29, 1907, and ordered sent to New Jersey State Executive Committee:

Whereas, James Connolly, the former N. E. C. member of New Jersey, in his report to the open convention of this State, held last February made grave charges against the N. E. C. and the editor of The People: that the former at its last session had been sentimentalized by the editor of The People into voting away its right of supervision over the Party press;

Whereas, In making this report Connolly stated that if he had the minutes of the N. E. C. with him his statement would be borne out;

Whereas, The minutes of the N. E. C. subsequently furnished to our State Committee by the National Secretary, contained no record of such action;

Whereas, The Daily People of last February 28th contained what purported to be a full statement by the editor of The People of the actual happenings in the N. E. C. and this report was substantiated and endorsed and Connolly's report repudiated by all the members of the N. E. C. who were at the meeting;

Whereas, Connolly never cleaned himself before the New Jersey membership and never attempted to deny the facts charged by the editor of The People and confirmed by the members of the N. E. C.;

Whereas, Connolly further misdeemed himself by misquoting his office on the N. E. C. sub-Committee, to persecute through an investigating committee the New Jersey members to whom the thanks of the State are due for having taken the initiative in speedily ascertaining the truth in the matter of Connolly's report, and also to persecute the editor of The People, then in the far West on an arduous mission for the Party for having speedily complied with the request of the said New Jersey members;

Whereas, The vicious and double dealing conduct of Connolly moved the members of the Party in New Jersey to exercise their rights granted by the constitution of summarily ridding the N. E. C. of his presence;

Therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Committee of New Jersey be called upon to instruct the new N. E. C. member of this State to move at the next meeting of the N. E. C. that Connolly be removed from the sub-Committee for conduct unworthy of the S. L. P. and as a source of grave danger in the councils of the Party.

C. J. Wolf, Chairman.
Chas. Schrafft, Organizer.
John Hossack, Secretary.

Discussion ensued as to whether or not the S. E. C. should instruct the N. E. C. member, and it was the sense of the body that he should go unimpaired, the Committee having confidence in the intelligence of the member that he would know how to act for the interest of the Party. The following resolution was then adopted by the S. E. C.

Whereas, The spirit of the demand for the withdrawal of James Connolly as the N. J. N. E. C. member was such as could not be misunderstood;

Whereas, James Connolly, having been renominated as a candidate for New Jersey N. E. C. member and overwhelmingly defeated for election, be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the New Jersey State Executive Committee that it now behooves the N. E. C. to immediately remove James Connolly as a member of the N. E. C. sub-Committee.

Adopted.
In the matter of State Organizer, the secretary was instructed to communicate with Comrade Oatley and report at next meeting.

Motion to turn over to N. E. C. member all documents on Connolly matter was carried.

John C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

GEORGE SHEIR.

All S. L. P. members are warned to look out for George Sheir, paper ruler, an ex-member of the British S. L. P., who decamped owing a sum of money to the "Weekly People" account, of

COLUMBUS I. W. W. MASS MEETING; TRAUTMANN THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER.

I wish to urge upon The People readers in Columbus that they get busy with their shopmates and members of the wage working class in general and get them to attend the I. W. W. mass-meeting at Indiana Park next SUNDAY afternoon, the 21st inst.

An address will be delivered by Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer of the I. W. W.

While the park management will advertise the meeting in the usual manner, by the programme of the week, yet a special effort should be made to get wage workers to take advantage of this favorable opportunity to hear the General Secretary-Treasurer, and especially so, as we are organizing a Mining and Conveyance Machinery union, and the prospects are favorable for other industries being organized.

The address of General Secretary Trautmann will be delivered from the Band stand. Remember that if the weather is bad for the open air, the audience will use the Dancing Pavilion and the meeting will go on, rain or shine.

Secretary, L. U. 257, I. W. W. Columbus, Ohio, July 14.

STRIKE

At Tacoma smelter still on. All smeltermen and union sympathizers are requested to stay away until strike is settled.

Pay no attention to newspaper reports. We will advertise when the strike is called off.

Smeltermen's Union, No. 545, of I. W. W.

Joe Barnedollar, Sec'y.

Frank Ewing, Pres.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. of Canada, London, June 30. All present but Pearce and Morrison; Pearce excused. Minutes adopted as read.

Communications: From H. L. Burfee, Ottawa. Moved by Bryce, seconded by Weitzel, same be filed. Carried. From Section London enclosing \$5.00 for B. C. organizer's fund and \$2.50 for stamps. Moved by Bryce seconded by Courtenay that same be received and filed and that B. C. fund be forwarded. Carried. Bill from Economic Ptg. Co. for \$3.50 for letter heads. Moved by Weitzel seconded by Bryce same be paid. Carried.

Under reports National Secretary reported having carried out instructions of N. E. C.

Under new business, it was moved by Haselgrove, seconded by Weitzel that Nat. Secy. send card to W. G. Allen, Hopwood Heywood, England, that we had complied with his request.

Adjournd.

F. Haselgrove, Secy.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held on July 12th at 28 City Hall Place was called to order at 7:30 p. m. Present: Walsh as chairman, Moran, Lechner, Augustine, Kuhn and Olpp. Absent Ebert.

Minutes of previous meeting were approved as corrected.

Bill of N. E. C. member, \$10.55 ordered paid; of which he donated \$5.

Correspondence: Bureau reported: having received financial report from Section Albany; as to Wm. H. Carroll being on road, a number of dates were arranged; also notifying other sections of same and instructing them on Labor Day picnic; also two subs for Weekly People, and financial statement from Carroll. Bureau further reports having communicated with several members as to agitation. Action endorsed.

Bill of \$0.25 for postage ordered paid. Reinstein being present reported on situation in Jamestown, on holding several successful meetings. In Rochester speaking to a Jewish organization; and stating that in Buffalo E. Hauk is now organizer, with the arrival of several new members; stating that since last winter members who were over-enthusiastic at start, have gone the way of many others, lying dormant until a critical moment arrives, when they use their hammer. In reference to free speech fight have decided to continue open air meetings.

Motion was adopted to receive report of Reinstein and instruct the secretary of the Correspondence Bureau to take note and inform Organizer Carroll as he travels through those counties.

The N. E. C. member being present submitted his report. Motion to receive report carried. He was then asked in reference to his instructions from the S. E. C., claiming he could not get it before the committee.

Motion made and seconded that N. E. C. member submit his report to the various sections in State. Lost.

Motion that secretary be instructed to communicate with National Secretary requesting sufficient copies of proceedings of N. E. C. for all sections. Carried.

Fred A. Olpp, Sec'y.

which he was the Glasgow agent. So far as is known, Sheir is at present in Winnipeg, Canada.

Geo. Reid, Sec'y Glasgow Br.

PENNA. S. E. C.

The Penna. S. E. C. met on June 29, at 2109 Sarah st., Pittsburgh, Pa., with Kephart in chair. Present: Gray, Clark, Male, Herrington, Thomas, McConnell, Markley, Clever, Kephart, and Weber. Absent: Rupp, Drugmand, and Layton. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Section Phila., on party affairs, Section Allentown and Erie, enclosing vote for seat of State convention. F. Bohn, National Secretary, due stamps ordered, ballots and assessments stamps to defray delegates' expenses to International Socialist Congress. T. Weidling and J. W. McAlarney, vote for seat of State convention.

A. A. Grant, matter pertaining to party affairs. E. R. Teichert, Greensburg, application for membership-at-large. D. E. Gilchrist, matter relative to the sub-N. E. C., N. E. C., and editor of The People. Section Erie, donation of \$10 to State agitation. Allegheny Co. Section, donation of \$100 to State agitation. The communications were received, acted upon and filed.

The vote for seat of State convention was closed, and secretary was instructed to notify all sections and members-at-large, that the State convention will be held at Pittsburgh, July 7th, '07, at Allegheny Co. Section headquarters.

The secretary was instructed to notify the membership that the assessment stamps issued to pay the expenses of our delegates to the International Socialist Congress are on hand.

Ernest R. Teichert of Greensburg was admitted as a member-at-large.

Our representative on the N. E. C., D. E. Gilchrist, was instructed to abide by the constitution in the matter of the N. E. C. and the editor of The People.

Our representative of the N. E. C. was instructed as follows: That the S. E. C. of Pa. is of the opinion that the resolutions adopted at the January meeting of the N. E. C., with reference to the N. E. C. and its sub-committee having access to the columns of the official organ was wholly out of order, at variance with the constitution and should be declared null and void at the July meeting of the N. E. C.

The secretary was instructed to write to National Secretary, Frank Bohn, and inquire as to the availability of Covington Hall acting as organizer in this State.

A warrant for \$17.64 was drawn to cover expenses for month of May.

Our N. E. C. member was given the necessary funds, to cover expense of trip to the N. E. C. meeting.

E. R. Markley was appointed to look up the matter of loan of \$5 to the I. W. W.

Financial report: Allegheny Co. Section donation State agitation, \$100; Allegheny Co. Section collected State agitation, \$12; Allegheny Co. Section 200 due stamps, \$30; Section Philadelphia 20 due stamps, \$3; Section Erie donation State agitation, \$5.55; Section Erie collector State agitation, \$4.45. Total, \$155.

Expenditures: N. E. C. member's trip to N. E. C. meeting, \$25; bought 200 due stamps, \$14; Postage, 0.63. Total, \$39.63.

Total cash in Agitation Fund, \$188.45. Total cash in Mileage Fund, \$0.177.

David T. Lutz, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS S. E. C.

Minutes of the Ill. S. E. C. meeting held June 6th '07. Present, Bobinsky, Stone, Kleimenger, Friedman, Biell, and Billow. Bobinsky in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read. Correspondence: 2 letters from Kock, Peoria, reporting De Leon's meeting; enclosing \$6.00 for dues stamps and asking to replace 13 dues stamps lost in a fire.

The organizer was instructed to request the N. E. C. sub-committee to replace lost stamps. 2 from Ahlberg, Moline, reporting De Leon's meeting at that place. Filed. Four from Frank Bohn, National Secretary, containing a request for a report of the 6 months ending Dec. 1906. Organizer instructed to make said report. 1 from N. E. C. sub-committee, answering charges of Nat. Committeewoman from Cal. Filed.

The organizer reported that the De Leon meetings in that state were financial failures; that he attended to his routine work. The organizer was instructed to issue a call for financial aid with which a state organizer should be engaged. Carried to meet every first Thursday in the month.

Financial Report.

Cash balance, April 18 \$28.66
Income from Kock, Peoria, for dues 6.00

Total \$34.66
Bought 100 dues stamps from National Secretary 7.00

Balance on hand \$27.66
J. Billow, State Organizer.
Meeting then adjourned.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy, and pass it around.

THE MOVING FUND.

Amounts Received Since Last Acknowledgements.	
List No. 120, Buffalo, N. Y., T. Delaney	1.00
Arizona, Tucson, J. Stewart	1.00
Colorado, Humboldt, A. Gillhaus	6.00
Nevada, Moapa, J. Burdett	.50
New Jersey, Hoboken, C. Rickett	1.00
New York, New York, F. Machann, \$1; K. Georgevitch, \$1; J. Donohue, \$1.50; F. Rapps, 50c.	4.00
Texas, Galveston, V. Bernardoni	1.15
Virginia, Roanoke, W. Welch, 25c; E. Smith, 25c; Ed. Smith 25c; H. Urick, 25c; J. Goodman, 25c.	4.2